

## Government turns to phase 3 'kitty bargaining'

"Kitty bargaining", under which employers and unions would work out the distribution of phase-three pay increases within an agreed level, is seen by the Government as probably the best way to retain the unions' confidence in the social contract, Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, indicated yesterday. But he suggested after a speech to the Electrical Power Engineers Association that a level of 11 to 14 per cent they were seeking was too high.

## Limit unlikely to exceed 10%

From Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

The veil was lifted yesterday on the Government's plan for a third round of income policy. Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, said that "kitty bargaining" was probably the best way of retaining union confidence in the social contract.

Addressing the conference of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, the minister said that the "kitty" principle, under which employers and unions would be free to determine the distribution of pay increases within an agreed overall limit, was being discussed with union leaders. But he suggested afterwards that the figure of 11 to 14 per cent being sought by power engineers was too high.

In a speech evidently written for the occasion, he told delegates who had been voicing grievances over differentials: "The claims of some groups for special treatment could be met only at the expense of others where differentials are concerned. That is why some trade unionists are now saying that a policy based on the kitty principle is the only sort of pay policy that is workable."

That approach gave negotiators the opportunity to work out the distribution of pay increases within the group concerned. That, he admitted, would place a heavy burden on their shoulders.

"Who can see what needs to be done to resolve the existing strains on pay structures if it is not the unions and employers who are closest to the task?"

Mr Booth's broad hint about the way the Government would like to see the restrictive pay policy develop into a freer system of bargaining was the first substantial revelation of government thinking.

He said afterwards that the "kitty" approach, which does not look like offering more than 10 per cent overall if the Government has its way, ought to contain several elements: a basic percentage increase for everyone; a separate negotiated award to cover the difficulties of differentials eroded by two years of pay policy; and provision for wage restructuring and incentive schemes.

No figure has yet been put forward by union leaders in their private exchanges with the minister, but when asked whether the 11 to 14 per cent demanded by the power engineers was acceptable, Mr Booth said it would be "very difficult to accomplish". His response was plain; the figure was too high.

Mr Booth said he was putting forward his ideas to the power engineers because they were the only union conference he had attended since the Budget. "We are very close to the time of final talks on getting down the 'kitty' principle," he said. The TUC economic committee was to discuss the Budget and wage policy on April 13, and the minister's remarks will be carefully studied.

Leaders of three big unions, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the General and Municipal Workers' Union, are under strong rank-and-file pressure to abandon their commitment to the social contract and its pay-restraint provisions. But Mr Booth said yesterday: "We are at an historic turning point. Can we do what has never been done before, that is, achieve a transition from a very tight policy to a system of free collective bargaining in a way that eases the pressure without bursting the dam?"

"There are problems to which there is no easy solution. But I believe we must face up to them to develop the social contract as the basis for advancing the role of the trade union movement in national affairs."

"I know how strong are the pressures on trade union negotiators to put pay restraint behind them and seek to negotiate increases big enough to restore lost earning power. I know that it is the purpose of trade unions to advance the interests of their membership. But that means looking beyond the immediate pay increase to the effect on real standards of living."

"I know that the reduction in real living standards which most of us have experienced over the past 12 months has focused attention on grievances that might otherwise have not seemed so acute."

"I know the temptation to say that it is just too difficult to keep the lid on any longer is very great. I believe, however, that this situation faces the trade union movement with a most serious challenge; to reconcile proper sectional interests and collective interests."

The minister said that unless the challenge was met, Britain might revert to the "all-out, no-holds-barred" pattern of substantial pay increases for some trade unionists being reflected in higher prices for all and loss of jobs for many.

It would not be easy to decide on the shape of stage three, and agreement between the Government and the unions would not be easily reached. But no one, Mr Booth stated, had offered any plausible alternative to pay restraint.

"What we must not be duped into thinking is that we have a choice of reaching an agreement or dispensing with one altogether. We do not have that sort of option. We have climbed much too far up the road to recovery, and made too many sacrifices along the way, either to turn back or even to sit down and call it a day."

"People in this country are sick to death of feeling that they are poor, of being unemployed, of Britain being regarded as an international beggar. But the time has come when people have been able to participate in their own nation's recovery. It would be unthinkable to rob them of the fruits of that responsibility now."

Differentials demand, page 2  
Leading article, page 17



Port Talbot children enjoying a parade yesterday near the silent blast furnaces. Strike report, page 2.

## Labour face Ashfield by-election

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr David Marquand, aged 42, who is expected to take an appointment with the European Commission as political adviser to Mr Jenkins, the new president, resigned as MP for Ashfield yesterday.

A formal announcement said he had been appointed Steward of the Manor of Northstead, the traditional method of resigning from the Commons.

Elected in 1966, Mr Marquand had a majority of 22,915 in the October, 1974, general election. He is devoted to the European cause and came in for criticism when it was announced in December that he was taking up the European appointment, while remaining a member of the Commons.

He explained that he was being employed on a consultancy basis and would continue with his Westminster duties.

When he met constituency workers last weekend he hinted that he would be resigning. Organizers in other parties thought Mr Marquand had been persuaded to stay on until the Government was able to deal with the difficult period when it appeared that a united attack by the Opposition might force a general election. The agreement with the Liberals has removed that danger.

Mr Marquand's resignation starts in motion another by-election campaign in which the Government's policies will come under attack. But Ashfield is a Labour stronghold.

Already Labour has a prospective candidate in the wings, Mr Michael Cowan. Mr Marquand had 35,367 votes at the general election; the Conservative, Mr Richard Kemm, 12,452, and the Liberal, Mr Hampton Flint, 7,959.

## 380,000 cut from new town's growth target

By Craig Seton

A big shift in government policy on England's new towns was announced yesterday. It is proposed that six of the latest ones will have their projected populations cut by a total of 380,000, the result of the earlier new town development corporations will be wound up within five years.

Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, told the Commons that changes were necessary because of radical alterations in population forecasts and the difficulties being created in inner cities.

There would be no extensions for the eight older towns affected, which had largely and successfully fulfilled their purpose. The six third-generation new towns launched in the mid-1960s were planned on the basis that the population of England and Wales would reach 60 million by 1991. Recent trends suggested it would reach only 51 million.

The programmes for the six latest new towns, Milton Keynes, Northampton, Peterborough, Telford, Warrington, and Central Lancashire New Town, were fundamentally affected. "My broad conclusion is that there must be a substantial reduction in the target figures set 10 years ago for the growth of these new towns," Mr Shore said.

It was necessary over the next seven or eight years substantially to maintain the momentum of their development, but he wanted detailed and urgent consultations with the development authorities and local authorities about revising their population targets.

Mr Shore said he wanted them to do more to help inner city areas by taking a higher proportion of disadvantaged people, rather than skilled people with a job to go to. He also wanted them to do more to meet the growing demand for owner occupation.

No extensions were planned in the programmes of the earlier new towns of Bracknell, Stevenage, Redditch, Basildon, Corby, Runcorn, Harlow and Stevenage. It was proposed that their development corporations should be wound up within five years and that discussions should start with local authorities on arrangements for their continued normal growth.

Mr Shore said he would make a statement after Easter on the contributions Aycliffe, Peterlee and Washington could make to the economy of the North-east.

His announcement that Milton Keynes should grow to about 150,000 by the mid-1980s and eventually 200,000 instead of 250,000 was welcomed in the town.

Mr Shore proposed that Warrington should continue to grow to 160,000, making a population of about 170,000 by the late 1980s in place of the previous target of 205,000. Mr David Binn, general manager of the development corporation, said that that would support the commitments made in the town centre and at Birchwood.

A reduction from the projected population intake of 100,000 to only 23,000 is proposed for the Central Lancashire New Town.

## Ford Foundation underlines risk of nuclear bombs from terrorists Ban on plutonium reprocessing sought in US

From Peter Strafford  
New York, April 5

The Ford Foundation is calling for a stop to one of the main techniques developed for the use of nuclear power—the reprocessing and recycling of plutonium.

This process, according to a report just published, uses plutonium available both to terrorist groups who might steal it and make a nuclear bomb, and to countries looking for a relatively easy way to develop nuclear weapons. Since the economic benefits are likely to be small, the authors believe the balance of advantage is against it.

They recommend that the United States Government should defer indefinitely commercial reprocessing of plutonium. They add that a decision

of this sort is bound to have an influence on other countries which are, or soon will be, facing similar decisions.

The Ford Foundation report, called *Nuclear Power: Issues and Choices*, comes at a time when the Carter Administration is about to announce its own energy policy. Many of the recommendations in the report are in line with what is likely to be proposed by Washington.

Apart from putting a stop to commercial reprocessing of plutonium, the report also seeks an indefinite postponement of any decision on the commercialization of breeder reactors. It wants American pressure on the sale of plutonium reprocessing and uranium enrichment plants by other countries to continue—an issue which has already embroiled the American with West Germany and France.

The cost, if any, of postponing a decision on the breeder reactors would be small, the authors maintain, and would buy time to develop institutions to deal with worldwide commercial use of plutonium.

They find that breeder reactors are not likely to be competitive with light-water reactors in this century or even in the first decades of the next. But they advocate maintaining a breeder reactor programme in case it should be needed.

The authors acknowledge that one of the reasons why both plutonium reprocessing and breeder reactors are attractive is uncertainty over the availability of uranium. But they argue that supplies are in fact greater than has been suggested so far in official figures, and that there is less urgency than had been thought about developing breeder reactors.

As to the lightly enriched uranium needed by nuclear power plants, the report says the United States should maintain its capacity to meet world demand. In this way, countries with nuclear plants would not feel it necessary to have their own reprocessing plants to meet their own needs.

At the same time, the United States should not attempt to use the world market as a monopoly.

The report is intended as an overall look at the problem of nuclear power, and an attempt to strike a balance between the advocates of nuclear energy and advocates of nuclear energy and

Continued on page 8, col 6

## Mr Scanlon orders Heathrow engineers to return to work

By Christopher Thomas  
Labour Reporter

Mr Hugh Scanlon, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, yesterday ordered engineering workers at Heathrow to end their unofficial action. British Airways said it would soon have to stop operations at the airport.

The airline carried out its threat to dismiss workers who did not report for their proper shifts. Formal notices will be issued soon. About 1,200 men failed to report for either the 2.30 pm or the 10.30 pm shift yesterday. It is expected that 500 more will not report for the early morning shift today.

Mr Scanlon said the union executive expected the shop stewards at a meeting to be held at 10.30 am today to support a return to work. He would not discuss whether action would be taken in the event of a refusal.

Mr Scanlon said, at an executive meeting, will urge a meeting of engineers at Heathrow today to resume normal working immediately. Mr Scanlon said: "We know our skilled members are seriously concerned about the erosion of differentials."

Another thousand telegrams were sent to AUEW members at British Airways yesterday, in addition to the 1,700 sent the day before, saying they would be dismissed if they did not report for their proper shifts.

These men said all the 2,700 men on permanent night shift and shift work have received an ultimatum to work normally. The rest of the 4,000 members of the AUEW are on the day shift, which is not affected, or work at provincial airports.

The men say the dispute is over a right to negotiate pay and conditions for skilled engineers and the normal bargaining structure and for improved shift pay. Five shop stewards heading the action met yesterday. They said: "Telegrams never frightened anyone. They only cost money. We would have thought that the BA industrial relations department, considering the amount of money spent on them, would have acted with more finesse."

European and domestic flights from Heathrow have been grounded since Sunday. British Airways says it is close to grounding all its long-distance flights, which were reduced by about a quarter

yesterday. The Government has informally made clear that the airline will not be allowed to borrow more than the permitted £71m this financial year.

Long-distance flights that will be cancelled today, with flight numbers are 561 to Boston and Philadelphia; 241 to Mexico; 436 to Ravalpindi; 591 to Kennedy, New York. Nineteen flights will be unaffected.

The implications for the airline's five-year investment programme, which includes aircraft renewals, were emphasized yesterday by Sir Frank McFadden, chairman of British Airways. "We may have to cut our capital expenditure," he said.

There were signs last night that most of the 300 AUEW engineers in provincial airports, some of whom obeyed the instruction to ban all overtime and shift working, were working normally.

Sir Frank said the airline would be negotiating with the shop stewards while they were not a party to the accepted negotiating structure considered appropriate by the other unions.

Parliamentary report, page 6

## Government move to expand use of Gatwick

By Our Air Correspondent

Congestion at Heathrow, the main London airport, will become so severe during the next few years that the Government is to begin restructuring flights to use Gatwick, which has just been redeveloped at a cost of £70m.

From April 1 next year no British or overseas charter flights will be allowed into Heathrow. They will be directed instead to Gatwick, relieving the pressure on Heathrow by some 750,000 passengers during the year.

The next step is likely to be the transfer from Heathrow to Gatwick of all scheduled flights by British and foreign airlines to and from the Iberian peninsula and Canada. That would remove up to four million passengers a year from Heathrow.

Airlines wanting to start services to London and existing operators who want to add flights are being told they are unlikely to find berths at Heathrow.

The Government hopes to persuade scheduled airlines to move flights to Gatwick by pointing out the advantages of the extra space and modern facilities there. Talks are taking place between the Department of Trade and the Governments of Canada, Spain and Portugal.

Government aviation planners, alarmed at how fast congestion at Heathrow is growing, believe the situation will become critical from about 1979.

They estimate that when Heathrow's redevelopment is complete next year the airport's capacity will be 30 million passengers a year. However, with traffic continuing to grow at 9 per cent a year, that capacity will be exhausted by 1979.

When Gatwick's rebuilding is completed, also next year, it will have a capacity of 16 million passengers a year. Last year, fewer than six million passengers passed through Gatwick.

Gatwick strike: Gatwick airport was closed for an hour last night when 300 industrial workers including firemen, staged a one-hour token strike for improved negotiating rights with the British Airports Authority (the Press Association reports).

## Mentmore hopes fade as deadline nears

By Penny Symon

Last-minute hopes of saving Mentmore Towers faded last night after meeting between Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, and representatives of groups trying to save the Buckinghamshire mansion and its art collection for the nation.

After an hour-long meeting the leader of the delegation, Mr Patrick Cormack, Conservative MP for Staffordshire, South West, said he feared that the house would have to be sold at auction by its owner, Lord Rosebery, next month.

Lord Rosebery had extended his deadline for a decision by the group to acquire his mansion for £3m, in lieu of death duties, until midnight tonight.

The Government has said it

would be willing to contribute £1m from the National Land Fund so long as private sources came forward with the remaining £2m, but it could not take the whole price from the fund at a time of economic stringency.

"We told the minister that there was £1m definitely pledged but the problem is finding the remaining £1m," Mr Cormack said. "We shall be working hard tomorrow to see whether any eleventh-hour plan can be formed, but it does not seem very promising."

One of the groups concerned, Trafalgar House Investments, the shipping and property group, has offered £200,000. The National Art-Collection Fund is prepared to give an interest-free loan of £250,000.

Days of delight, page 16

## Sussex raid uncovers false dollars

Forged United States currency with a face value of millions of dollars was seized in a raid at Pagham, Sussex, yesterday. Several people were detained for questioning in London.

Officers from No 7 regional crime squad, based in Bristol, with Scotland Yard's flying squad and a forged currency squad, organized raids in London. After some people had been questioned inquiries spread to Sussex.

In the garage of a bungalow at East Mead United States currency either in process of being forged, or awaiting distribution, was found, with a complete printing plant and advanced photographic equipment.

A United States secret service officer is understood to have helped the forged squad as an adviser during the operations.

The police said several men will be charged.

## Petrol-saving speed limits may be lifted

By Our Motoring Correspondent

A government decision on the future of the 50 mph and 60 mph speed limits, imposed in December, 1974, as a fuel-saving measure, will be announced in the Commons today.

It is expected that one limit, or both, will be lifted, although the Department of Energy has been arguing for their retention. The limit impose a maximum speed of 50 mph on single carriageway roads and 60 mph on dual carriageways other than motorways. They have been called ineffective by motoring organizations.

In the past two years more than 25,000 motorists have been prosecuted for failing to observe them.

The only non-stop to Cape Town.

SAA has the fastest flight to South Africa (our Monday 18.15 non-stop to Jo'burg). Now we have the fastest route to Cape Town. Our non-stop, Saturdays, 20.15. Flying this new route is our new 747SP—the Special Performance jumbo. Only SAA flies the 'SP' Heathrow to Cape Town and the 747 Super B daily to Jo'burg.

Your IATA travel agent has all the details about our new route as well as everything you need to know about SAA's 8 flights a week from Heathrow.

Comfort all the way

**SAA**  
South African Airways  
Where no one's a stranger

South African Airways, 351/9 Regent Street, London W1B 7AD. Phone 01-734 9611. Witold Street, Birmingham. 021-643 9605. Hope Street, Glasgow, 011-221 2532. Peter Street, Manchester, 061-584 4436.

## New defeat for Government on teacher cuts

Government suffered another setback in the Commons last night, this time on proposals for reducing teacher pay in Scotland. At the conclusion of the debate, the motion for the Government was carried by 203 votes to 185, a majority against the Government.

The Commons adjourned immediately at 7.13 pm. The debate was carried by 203 votes to 185, a majority against the Government.

Some Scottish Labour MPs evidently anticipated the Government's defeat, and attacked the proposals as an act in economic butchery.

Parliamentary report, page 6

## Bonn calls for EEC spending curbs

West Germany pressed its EEC partners to limit increases in Community spending to a 10 per cent ceiling next year. It also made clear, in a debate among finance and foreign ministers in Luxembourg, that it opposed an extension of the EEC's borrowing powers.

Page 6

## Chinese defeated

There was disappointment for China in the finals of the world table tennis championship in Birmingham, where Kohna, of Japan, won the men's singles and Pak Yung Sun, of North Korea, retained the women's title.

Page 12

## Rhodesia talks plan

Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, today disclosed the idea of convening a conference to draw up a constitution for an independent Rhodesia during his tour of southern Africa, the Foreign Office confirmed. He is not taking a "cut and dried blueprint".

Page 8

## Ban on misleading petrol advertising

A government ban on misleading petrol advertising will be announced today. The operation of a voluntary advertising code by most petrol companies and retailers' organizations has been unsatisfactory in some areas. The Motor Agents' Association said it hoped the Government would discuss details of measures with the trade.

Page 4

## Ulster outrages: A clothing company's premises just outside the security zone in central Belfast was set on fire and a soldier died in hospital after a mine explosion.

Arts chief quits: Mr Roy Fuller, the poet, has resigned from the Arts Council and its literature panel, of which he was chairman.

Page 2

Squeeze on science: Government support for scientific research will be cut by 3 per cent in 1977-78.

Page 5

Brussels: EEC to make a new attempt to end the dispute with Iceland on fishing limits.

Page 8

Leader page, 17  
Letters: On the role of the DPF, from Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, MP; the relation ship between money supply and inflation, from Lord Kailor and others.

Leading articles: Income policy: The Libyan executions; Crisis of steel.

Features, page 16: 16 Robert Rhodes James on days of delight at Mentmore; Michael Knipe says every day brings disaster nearer for Rhodesia.

Acts, page 11: Paddy Kitchen on London art exhibitions; Sheridan Morley interviews Frank Yablans, producer of *Street Scene*; Kenneth Loveland on the Welsh National Opera.

Obituary, page 18: Lord Morbury; Professor A. S. Mackintosh.

Diary, page 20: Saul Bellow makes a coy appearance in Scotland.

Sport, pages 12 and 13: Football: Ipswich return to top of first division; Norman Fox previews Liverpool's European Cup tie; Cricket: Pakistan tight grip on Test; Racing: Business News, pages 19-25.

Stock markets: Equities rallied from a weak start and the FT Index closed 3.1 lower at 402.5.

Financial Editor: Dividends and price controls; Hambro Life still at a discount; Long-term borrowing by local authorities; Gratian holds margins.

Business features: Frank Vogel on the Carter Administration's economic programme; Melvyn Westlake examines the Uganda moves to set the Third World a better example on commodities.

Business Diary: A day in the life of a chief executive during a takeover fight.

## Boy must go to school

Justice Geoffrey Lane said in the Court of Appeal that a father who uses to his son, aged 12, go to comprehensive school is gambling his future. The court ruled that boy must go to school even if it was taking him away from his parents.

Law Report, page 14

Home News 2, 4, 5  
European News 6, 8  
Overseas News 5, 19  
Appointments 12  
Features 11  
Business 19-25  
Court Crossword 30  
Diary 20  
Engagements 12  
Features 11  
Law Report 14

Letters 17, 20  
Obituary 18  
Parliament 18  
Premium Bonds 18  
Sale Room 18  
Science 18

Services 18  
Sport 12, 13  
TV & Radio 29  
Theatre, etc 11  
25 Years Ago 28  
Weather 18

## HOME NEWS

# Steelworks electricians preparing for long strike in a clash their union says they cannot win

From Trevor Fishlock Cardiff

The electricians whose unofficial stoppage has halted Port Talbot steelworks yesterday, although their union secretary said they had not a good case and could not win.

The 520 strikers want greater recognition and reward for their skills. After two years spent trying to establish their status, and seeing differentials eroded, they struck two weeks ago out of frustration.

Inevitably, the steelworks was closed and 6,700 men were made idle. Faced with the loss of 45,000 tons of steel a week, the British Steel Corporation intends to get supplies from other works and from abroad if necessary, to feed the tinplate plants at Trostre and Velindre, South Wales, which have about nine days' stock.

The Corporation says failure to ensure these supplies would seriously damage the tinplate industry and its workers.

The strikers have passed a

vote of no confidence in the South Wales executive officer of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, which criticized their action last week. Yesterday they were annoyed to hear Mr. Frank Chapple, their national secretary, support the management and say the men should return to work.

Mr. Chapple said in a radio interview: "It is unfortunate that the nastiness that will arise from this dispute is being precipitated by this unofficial action. The men have ignored the union's advice."

"I do not think their case is good and the management could not have given away because of the social contract. As a craft union we have been unhappy with the way the craftsmen's lot has deteriorated during the social contract, but a deal is a deal and has to be adhered to. As a union we called for a social contract."

Mr. Chapple told our making the dispute official. He said the men should return

and the union would negotiate over jobs requiring special skills.

British Steel thinks that sentiment with a particular group of men would upset pay structures at Port Talbot and lead to disruption throughout the industry.

There is gloom in Port Talbot at the prospect of a long strike, and sympathy for the electricians does not seem to be widespread. But the strike leaders say they have the full support of their men and are supporting money and letters of support to the union's advice.

Mr. Wyn Bevan, who heads the shop stewards' committee, said the electricians felt betrayed by the corporation and their union. "We might be isolated from our union but we are not isolated by the working class. Our men are solidly behind us and I have not heard a single voice raised against the strike."

Leading article, page 17  
Business News, page 19

## Power station engineers demand 10% pay rises and restoration of pay margin

From Paul Routledge Labour Editor

Power station engineers, who control the national electricity grid, served notice on the Government and TUC yesterday that any new pay policy must give them rises of at least 10 per cent.

Mr. John Lyons, their union leader, said: "If there is to be a pay explosion we shall be part of it."

He added that the power engineers would use their industrial power if necessary.

When delegates to the Electrical Power Engineers' Association's annual conference voted their hard line on pay only one hand was raised against a resolution insisting on the restoration of differentials and recovery of living standards.

Addressing the delegates to Jack Jones, Mr. Lyons said: "If the purpose of another round of pay policies is to prevent us lurching into hyperinflation and still greater unemployment, and to protect the

week such a policy cannot simultaneously be used to redistribute the income of our members and that of other skilled and professional workers into the pockets of others."

In a warning that further circumstances could lead to industrial action, the Prime Minister was told yesterday.

In a letter handed in at 16 Downing Street by representatives of the Police Federation, Mr. Callaghan was told that the earnings of police officers, between the ranks of constable and chief inspector, would need to be increased by more than £1,500 a year to maintain the difference agreed by a royal commission on police pay set up in 1960.

The letter, handed in by Mr. James Jardine, chairman of the federation, refers to growing resentment in the service, deteriorating morale, and many officers, especially younger ones, "becoming so frustrated that it cannot be long before their operational efficiency will start to become adversely affected."

Copies of the letter went to senior officials in town halls and local council offices.

The reduction in differentials for skilled work must be halted and reversed, he said. "We have had seven years of concentrated assault on differentials unprecedented in its severity in such a short space of time in all our industrial history."

"For the next several years we must aim for a very substantial widening of differentials in British society to make

it worth while to work to train and to accept responsibility."

In the next round of pay policy, one is agreed that power engineers will be looking for increases ranging from 11 to 14 per cent, on top of the tax concessions of about 31 per cent outlined by the Chancellor in his Budget last week. If they sought to restore members' living standards to 1975 levels the union would have to claim an average increase of 57 per cent.

The difference between these figures would be our contribution towards a third round of income policy, Mr. Lyons said.

He dismissed speculation of a pay policy based on a figure of 5 or 8 per cent as "entirely unrealistic", adding: "I appreciate that figures of 11 to 14 per cent are greater than the Government has in mind. Nevertheless the choice before them may well be an agreed policy allowing for increases of up to those levels, or the alternative of no policy and a wages explosion leading to increases of 20 to 30 per cent quite commonly across the country."

If the TUC did reach a deal with the Government that carried general consent and was capable of support by the union, the power station engineers would subscribe to it loyally and wholeheartedly. But if there was no pay policy but a general free-for-all "we would have no option but to join in, and no option but to claim much higher figures," Mr. Lyons said.

The resolution adopted recognizes the desirability of a further round of voluntary income policy to avoid excessive inflation and further unemployment but demands compensation for any reduction in living standards in 1977 and the restoration of differentials. If no such policy is agreed between the unions and the Cabinet, the union's executive is now authorized to take all appropriate steps, including industrial action, to defend power engineers' living standards.

Unions criticized: The police service was in the hands of trade unions that could cripple it, police chiefs from all parts of England and Wales were told at Nottingham yesterday by Chief Supt. Henry Shelley of Derbyshire (our Nottingham Correspondent writes).

The national executive of the Superintendents' Association was told that many police administration posts were held by civilians belonging to such unions as the National and Local Government Officers' Association and the National Union of Public Employees.

Other officers contended that if civilians were called out by their unions on a national strike "many police procedures would collapse in chaos."

Members were told about plans to form a new union to take in civilians working for the police. Chief Supt. John Keyte, secretary, said: "We are talking about a police employees' staff association that would have representatives on the police council."

After that the men voted by 420 to 16 to reject their leaders' advice and to strike. They also passed a vote of no confidence in Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Fraser and Lord Orr-Ewing, chairman of the Metropolitan Police Board, who said: "We are delighted that there is now a broad plan."

Presenting the timetable in a report by the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection Mr. Fraser, the Minister of State, said it was a tentative programme for completing metrication early in the 1980s and a timetable that could contain the basis of discussion and consultation with all interested parties.

"The programme is neither cover nor rigid," Mr. Fraser said. It is an open statement of the possibilities of change planned in areas affecting consumers but where metrication ought to march hand in hand with consumer protection."

The report says the metrication programme has been pursued for 12 years and that it will be another four or five years before it can be completed.

It includes: "The Government is looking to those affected and particularly to consumer organizations, trade and industry, to play their part in ensuring that the final stages of the metric changeover are as smooth as possible."

Neither believes that the change to metric measurement will put up prices.

The report sets out the programme for the change, introducing metric sizes in, for example, butter and margarine at August 25, 1979. No proposal for a final date for metric sizes of other edible fats has been made.

## Case for a £15 police rise

By Clive Borrell

A pay rise of £15 a week would be required now to keep policemen's wages abreast of industrial earnings, the Prime Minister was told yesterday.

In a letter handed in at 16 Downing Street by representatives of the Police Federation, Mr. Callaghan was told that the earnings of police officers, between the ranks of constable and chief inspector, would need to be increased by more than £1,500 a year to maintain the difference agreed by a royal commission on police pay set up in 1960.

The letter, handed in by Mr. James Jardine, chairman of the federation, refers to growing resentment in the service, deteriorating morale, and many officers, especially younger ones, "becoming so frustrated that it cannot be long before their operational efficiency will start to become adversely affected."

Copies of the letter went to senior officials in town halls and local council offices.

The reduction in differentials for skilled work must be halted and reversed, he said. "We have had seven years of concentrated assault on differentials unprecedented in its severity in such a short space of time in all our industrial history."

"For the next several years we must aim for a very substantial widening of differentials in British society to make

it worth while to work to train and to accept responsibility."

In the next round of pay policy, one is agreed that power engineers will be looking for increases ranging from 11 to 14 per cent, on top of the tax concessions of about 31 per cent outlined by the Chancellor in his Budget last week. If they sought to restore members' living standards to 1975 levels the union would have to claim an average increase of 57 per cent.

The difference between these figures would be our contribution towards a third round of income policy, Mr. Lyons said.

He dismissed speculation of a pay policy based on a figure of 5 or 8 per cent as "entirely unrealistic", adding: "I appreciate that figures of 11 to 14 per cent are greater than the Government has in mind. Nevertheless the choice before them may well be an agreed policy allowing for increases of up to those levels, or the alternative of no policy and a wages explosion leading to increases of 20 to 30 per cent quite commonly across the country."

If the TUC did reach a deal with the Government that carried general consent and was capable of support by the union, the power station engineers would subscribe to it loyally and wholeheartedly. But if there was no pay policy but a general free-for-all "we would have no option but to join in, and no option but to claim much higher figures," Mr. Lyons said.

The resolution adopted recognizes the desirability of a further round of voluntary income policy to avoid excessive inflation and further unemployment but demands compensation for any reduction in living standards in 1977 and the restoration of differentials. If no such policy is agreed between the unions and the Cabinet, the union's executive is now authorized to take all appropriate steps, including industrial action, to defend power engineers' living standards.

Unions criticized: The police service was in the hands of trade unions that could cripple it, police chiefs from all parts of England and Wales were told at Nottingham yesterday by Chief Supt. Henry Shelley of Derbyshire (our Nottingham Correspondent writes).

The national executive of the Superintendents' Association was told that many police administration posts were held by civilians belonging to such unions as the National and Local Government Officers' Association and the National Union of Public Employees.

Other officers contended that if civilians were called out by their unions on a national strike "many police procedures would collapse in chaos."

Members were told about plans to form a new union to take in civilians working for the police. Chief Supt. John Keyte, secretary, said: "We are talking about a police employees' staff association that would have representatives on the police council."

After that the men voted by 420 to 16 to reject their leaders' advice and to strike. They also passed a vote of no confidence in Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Fraser and Lord Orr-Ewing, chairman of the Metropolitan Police Board, who said: "We are delighted that there is now a broad plan."

Presenting the timetable in a report by the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection Mr. Fraser, the Minister of State, said it was a tentative programme for completing metrication early in the 1980s and a timetable that could contain the basis of discussion and consultation with all interested parties.

"The programme is neither cover nor rigid," Mr. Fraser said. It is an open statement of the possibilities of change planned in areas affecting consumers but where metrication ought to march hand in hand with consumer protection."

The report says the metrication programme has been pursued for 12 years and that it will be another four or five years before it can be completed.

It includes: "The Government is looking to those affected and particularly to consumer organizations, trade and industry, to play their part in ensuring that the final stages of the metric changeover are as smooth as possible."

Neither believes that the change to metric measurement will put up prices.

The report sets out the programme for the change, introducing metric sizes in, for example, butter and margarine at August 25, 1979. No proposal for a final date for metric sizes of other edible fats has been made.

Unions criticized: The police service was in the hands of trade unions that could cripple it, police chiefs from all parts of England and Wales were told at Nottingham yesterday by Chief Supt. Henry Shelley of Derbyshire (our Nottingham Correspondent writes).

The national executive of the Superintendents' Association was told that many police administration posts were held by civilians belonging to such unions as the National and Local Government Officers' Association and the National Union of Public Employees.

Other officers contended that if civilians were called out by their unions on a national strike "many police procedures would collapse in chaos."

Members were told about plans to form a new union to take in civilians working for the police. Chief Supt. John Keyte, secretary, said: "We are talking about a police employees' staff association that would have representatives on the police council."

After that the men voted by 420 to 16 to reject their leaders' advice and to strike. They also passed a vote of no confidence in Mr. Clarke.

## Differentials prove a matter for contention

By Our Labour Editor

Mr. Wyn Bevan, aged 39, is convenor of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, at the South Wales steel plant of the British Steel Corporation. This is his account of the dispute.

The claim goes back two years. It arose from a request for the widening differential between electricians at Port Talbot and technicians who were largely recruited from their ranks but are now members of EESA, the white-collar section of their union, which is being built up to attract "stray" workers.

The electricians earn about £60 a week basic, compared with about £70 for a shorter working week paid to the technicians. At one time the differential was the other way, by as much as £2. New technology demanded greater skills from everybody employed at Port Talbot. The electricians have been on the same training courses as the technicians and feel themselves to be their equals.

The justice of the claim, Mr. Bevan argues, has been conceded by their chief negotiator, Mr. Edward Linton, chairman of the National Craftsmen's Coordinating Committee, which looks after all craftsmen in the industry and its management. But attempts to get it implemented have been pursued through the local and national procedures of the British Steel Corporation without success.

Matters came to a head when the electricians were told to work on a new sinter plant, which roasts and blends iron ore before it goes into the blast furnace. They refused, on union advice, until the dispute over differentials was settled.

For more than an hour Mr. Bevan said yesterday that his quarrel was not with any individual or with the literature side of the council's work. It was not he who decided the decisions ("three or four") with which he disagreed.

"I would prefer to say that one has got to accept collective responsibility for decisions and I just felt in the end that certain decisions I could not accept responsibility for."

It is not clear why the council failed to announce the resignation of someone of Mr. Fuller's stature. The deputy chairman, Mr. Jeremy Hutchinson, QC, said yesterday: "I think it is hard on myself or my sympathy with a number of cuts or decisions that were made. It is extremely sad to lose him."



Mr. Fuller: "No quarrel with individuals."

## Arts Council literature head resigns

By Kenneth Gossling

Mr. Roy Fuller, former Professor of Poetry at Oxford University, has resigned his membership of the Arts Council and the chairmanship of the council's literature panel.

It is understood that he communicated his decision to the chairman and the secretary-general about a month ago. He decided to leave after disagreeing with certain of the council's decisions.

The council will now have to appoint a new literary chairman and Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, minister responsible for the arts, will appoint a new member to the council itself.

Mr. Fuller said yesterday that his quarrel was not with any individual or with the literature side of the council's work. It was not he who decided the decisions ("three or four") with which he disagreed.

"I would prefer to say that one has got to accept collective responsibility for decisions and I just felt in the end that certain decisions I could not accept responsibility for."

It is not clear why the council failed to announce the resignation of someone of Mr. Fuller's stature. The deputy chairman, Mr. Jeremy Hutchinson, QC, said yesterday: "I think it is hard on myself or my sympathy with a number of cuts or decisions that were made. It is extremely sad to lose him."

The council will now have to appoint a new literary chairman and Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, minister responsible for the arts, will appoint a new member to the council itself.

Mr. Fuller said yesterday that his quarrel was not with any individual or with the literature side of the council's work. It was not he who decided the decisions ("three or four") with which he disagreed.

"I would prefer to say that one has got to accept collective responsibility for decisions and I just felt in the end that certain decisions I could not accept responsibility for."

It is not clear why the council failed to announce the resignation of someone of Mr. Fuller's stature. The deputy chairman, Mr. Jeremy Hutchinson, QC, said yesterday: "I think it is hard on myself or my sympathy with a number of cuts or decisions that were made. It is extremely sad to lose him."

The council will now have to appoint a new literary chairman and Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, minister responsible for the arts, will appoint a new member to the council itself.

Mr. Fuller said yesterday that his quarrel was not with any individual or with the literature side of the council's work. It was not he who decided the decisions ("three or four") with which he disagreed.

"I would prefer to say that one has got to accept collective responsibility for decisions and I just felt in the end that certain decisions I could not accept responsibility for."

It is not clear why the council failed to announce the resignation of someone of Mr. Fuller's stature. The deputy chairman, Mr. Jeremy Hutchinson, QC, said yesterday: "I think it is hard on myself or my sympathy with a number of cuts or decisions that were made. It is extremely sad to lose him."

The council will now have to appoint a new literary chairman and Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, minister responsible for the arts, will appoint a new member to the council itself.

Mr. Fuller said yesterday that his quarrel was not with any individual or with the literature side of the council's work. It was not he who decided the decisions ("three or four") with which he disagreed.

"I would prefer to say that one has got to accept collective responsibility for decisions and I just felt in the end that certain decisions I could not accept responsibility for."

It is not clear why the council failed to announce the resignation of someone of Mr. Fuller's stature. The deputy chairman, Mr. Jeremy Hutchinson, QC, said yesterday: "I think it is hard on myself or my sympathy with a number of cuts or decisions that were made. It is extremely sad to lose him."

The council will now have to appoint a new literary chairman and Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, minister responsible for the arts, will appoint a new member to the council itself.

Mr. Fuller said yesterday that his quarrel was not with any individual or with the literature side of the council's work. It was not he who decided the decisions ("three or four") with which he disagreed.

"I would prefer to say that one has got to accept collective responsibility for decisions and I just felt in the end that certain decisions I could not accept responsibility for."

It is not clear why the council failed to announce the resignation of someone of Mr. Fuller's stature. The deputy chairman, Mr. Jeremy Hutchinson, QC, said yesterday: "I think it is hard on myself or my sympathy with a number of cuts or decisions that were made. It is extremely sad to lose him."

The council will now have to appoint a new literary chairman and Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, minister responsible for the arts, will appoint a new member to the council itself.

Mr. Fuller said yesterday that his quarrel was not with any individual or with the literature side of the council's work. It was not he who decided the decisions ("three or four") with which he disagreed.

"I would prefer to say that one has got to accept collective responsibility for decisions and I just felt in the end that certain decisions I could not accept responsibility for."

It is not clear why the council failed to announce the resignation of someone of Mr. Fuller's stature. The deputy chairman, Mr. Jeremy Hutchinson, QC, said yesterday: "I think it is hard on myself or my sympathy with a number of cuts or decisions that were made. It is extremely sad to lose him."

The council will now have to appoint a new literary chairman and Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, minister responsible for the arts, will appoint a new member to the council itself.

Mr. Fuller said yesterday that his quarrel was not with any individual or with the literature side of the council's work. It was not he who decided the decisions ("three or four") with which he disagreed.

"I would prefer to say that one has got to accept collective responsibility for decisions and I just felt in the end that certain decisions I could not accept responsibility for."

It is not clear why the council failed to announce the resignation of someone of Mr. Fuller's stature. The deputy chairman, Mr. Jeremy Hutchinson, QC, said yesterday: "I think it is hard on myself or my sympathy with a number of cuts or decisions that were made. It is extremely sad to lose him."

The council will now have to appoint a new literary chairman and Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, minister responsible for the arts, will appoint a new member to the council itself.

Mr. Fuller said yesterday that his quarrel was not with any individual or with the literature side of the council's work. It was not he who decided the decisions ("three or four") with which he disagreed.

"I would prefer to say that one has got to accept collective responsibility for decisions and I just felt in the end that certain decisions I could not accept responsibility for."

It is not clear why the council failed to announce the resignation of someone of Mr. Fuller's stature. The deputy chairman, Mr. Jeremy Hutchinson, QC, said yesterday: "I think it is hard on myself or my sympathy with a number of cuts or decisions that were made. It is extremely sad to lose him."

The council will now have to appoint a new literary chairman and Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, minister responsible for the arts, will appoint a new member to the council itself.

Mr. Fuller said yesterday that his quarrel was not with any individual or with the literature side of the council's work. It was not he who decided the decisions ("three or four") with which he disagreed.

"I would prefer to say that one has got to accept collective responsibility for decisions and I just felt in the end that certain decisions I could not accept responsibility for."

It is not clear why the council failed to announce the resignation of someone of Mr. Fuller's stature. The deputy chairman, Mr. Jeremy Hutchinson, QC, said yesterday: "I think it is hard on myself or my sympathy with a number of cuts or decisions that were made. It is extremely sad to lose him."

The council will now have to appoint a new literary chairman and Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, minister responsible for the arts, will appoint a new member to the council itself.

Mr. Fuller said yesterday that his quarrel was not with any individual or with the literature side of the council's work. It was not he who decided the decisions ("three or four") with which he disagreed.

"I would prefer to say that one has got to accept collective responsibility for decisions and I just felt in the end that certain decisions I could not accept responsibility for."

It is not clear why the council failed to announce the resignation of someone of Mr. Fuller's stature. The deputy chairman, Mr. Jeremy Hutchinson, QC, said yesterday: "I think it is hard on myself or my sympathy with a number of cuts or decisions that were made. It is extremely sad to lose him."

The council will now have to appoint a new literary chairman and Lord Donaldson of Kingsbridge, minister responsible for the arts, will appoint a new member to the council itself.

Mr. Fuller said yesterday that his quarrel was not with any individual or with the literature side of the council's work. It was not he who decided the decisions ("three or four") with which he disagreed.

"I would prefer to say that one has got to accept collective responsibility for decisions and I just felt in the end that certain decisions I could not accept responsibility for."

## Callaghan warning on European poll dispute

By Michael Hatfield Political Reporter

Mr. Callaghan, in what appeared to be an exasperated mood, made clear last night that he would not tolerate a continuing dispute inside the Labour Party on whether it should accept direct elections to the European Parliament.

The Prime Minister, who is anxious to avoid any repetition of Labour's internal strife over British entry into Europe, told a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party that the party must face reality.

Although he did not commit himself to any system of voting, Mr. Callaghan said there must be a Bill sooner or later, either in this Labour Government or in some subsequent Conservative Government.

There is every indication of the Prime Minister's determination to get the direct elections Bill through the present session in order to meet the target date for direct elections in May-June next year.

Mr. Callaghan had heard one or two speeches against direct elections he intervened and stated: "This party must really grow up. They must realize that our commitment is embodied in the treaty itself and we must adhere to the obligation we have and use our best endeavours to comply."

The party must debate it

and, "if as a party we come to a conclusion, then the minority, on whatever side of the fence, must subscribe to the decision."

"We are in Europe to stay and it is high time we realized this. When is the party going to come to terms with reality?"

"For heaven's sake, let us make up our minds and decide for the sake of the party and for the sake of the country for effective participation of Britain in the affairs of Europe."

The party meeting was adjourned and there will be further discussions inside the PLP on Tuesday.

Mrs. Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, called a Shadow Cabinet meeting last night to discuss the Conservatives' attitude to the consultative White Paper on direct elections. It was agreed that no decisions should be taken until the party saw the Bill to be produced by the Government and the type of motion that the Commons will be asked to vote on.

Labour backbenchers were also given a warning by Mr. George Brown, Secretary of the Cabinet minister responsible for direct elections. He told them that if the present Government did not make the arrangements for direct elections, they would be asked to vote on a motion that the party will play no part in determining these arrangements."

Mr. Heath's view, page 4

Forty-two per cent considered that a good idea but 10 per cent were unimpressed, 8 per cent would like to see a new voting system which would only make it possible for a party to form a government after an election if it had half or more of the vote.

Reforming Parliament: No proposals to reform Parliament are made today in a Fabian pamphlet by Sir Liasa Radice, lecturer in the department of government, Brunel University, and wife the Labour MP for Chester, Street (our Political Report writes).

Dr Radice would like to see a pre-legislative stage in which MPs would be involved and some committees given the power of select committees.

Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

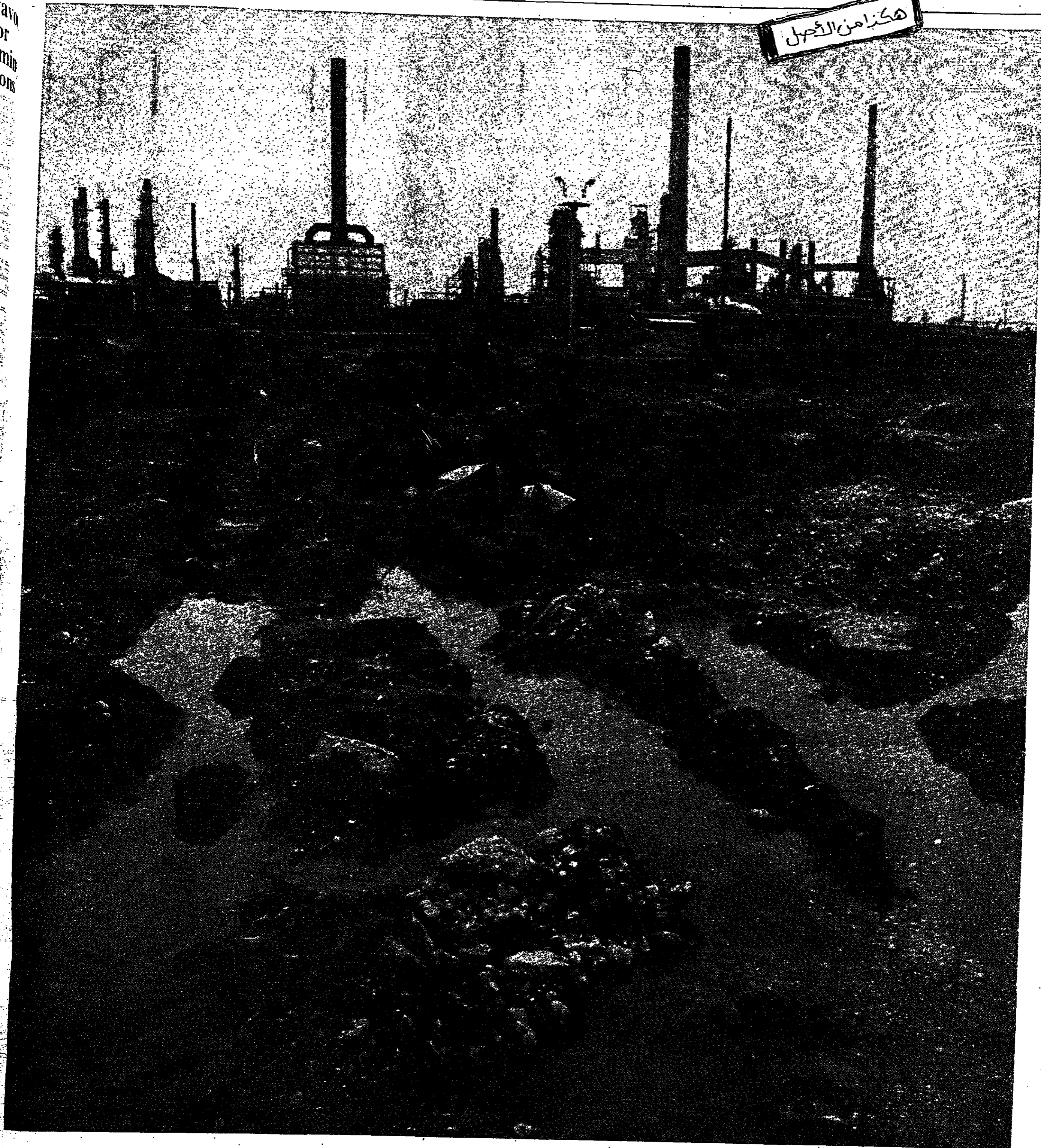
Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

Reforming the House of Commons by Liasa Radice (Fab Society, 50p).

Reforming

هكذا من الأهل



Photograph: Gus Wylie

## £10 Million an acre.

This 10-acre piece of property next to our refinery at Coryton, in Essex, will cost us about £10 million an acre before we're through building on it late in 1979. And well worth it, both for Britain and for Mobil.

What we're building is a fluid catalytic cracker. Now don't go away. Put simply, a "cat" unit allows us to get the very most petrol from each barrel of crude oil we process at Coryton.

This project, so costly it would terrify managements in most industries, represents an extraordinary outlay even for our business, where investments are customarily large. But it carries obvious benefits.

Just to begin with, it could save the country between 20 to 35 million pounds a year on the balance of payments. It also meets the government's desire for the oil industry to upgrade its investments in British refineries, and to produce more light products like petrol and less of the heavy ones like fuel oil.

Then, too, the engineering and construction needed for the new FCC unit will keep up to 2,000 people busy for the next few years. That should help improve the nation's employment figures.

Finally, we expect to purchase nearly all the materials and equipment for the new unit from British sources.

Although the Mobil name may not be so well known to the British public, we've been doing business here since the 1880s and now employ nearly 4,000 people in the U.K., with a total salary and wages bill of £23 million. We provide another 10,000 full-time jobs through our dealers and contractors.

Mobil Corporation, our parent company, is one of the half-dozen largest industrial corporations in the world; is a major oil producer worldwide, and an active participant in the North Sea work; and is a leading marketer of petroleum products of all kinds, around the world.

We're a sizeable organization, no doubt about it. Even so, the notion of a £100 million project gave us pause.

# Mobil



## All Red Rum statuettes sold

**For more facts, please write:**  
**Care of Hoechst, Salisbury Road, Hounslow,**  
**Middlesex. Or phone 01-570 7712 ext. 8169.**

## PARLIAMENT, April 5, 1977

## People will decide but Government determined to stick to policy

## House of Commons

Noisy exchanges again developed during Prime Minister's question time on the issue of race relations and last week's by-election at Birmingham, St. Andrew's. The Prime Minister, Mr. James Callaghan, said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan (Birmingham, St. Andrew's) said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

## WEST EUROPE

## West Germany seeks a 10 pc limit on rise in EEC spending

From David Crow  
Luxembourg, April 5

Anticipating a rise in the West German contribution to the EEC budget, the German Government today pressed its EEC partners to limit increases in Community spending to a 10 per cent ceiling next year. This year's budget totals some 8,800 million units of account (about £3,660m).

Mr. Hans Otto Pohl, State Secretary in the Finance Ministry, also made it clear that Bonn was opposed to the idea being floated by Mr. Roy Jenkins, President of the European Commission, and his colleagues for an extension to EEC borrowing powers.

The Commission hopes to persuade member governments to agree to issue new international money market loans to finance specific regional and social projects. The French and the Dutch were not keen on the idea either.

Mr. Pohl was speaking during a debate among EEC ministers and foreign ministers of the Nine in Luxembourg on the Community budget for 1978. Their conclusions are meant to guide budget ministers when they meet to decide on next year's draft budget in the autumn.

But the cursory nature of today's deliberations for only a few minutes was unlikely to result in much more than a drawing up of next year's budget. The Benelux countries, in particular, felt that the exercise had been something of a waste of time.

Following today's move, Dr. David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, in his capacity as acting President of the Council of Ministers, said that at a time when the world was taking an increasing interest in fundamental human rights, it was particularly appropriate that the Community "which is the bastion of democracy" should be signing such a document.

between the economic performance of rich and poor member states.

He conceded, however, that Britain had found itself in a minority in once again refusing to agree to the automatic and gradual phasing out of the so-called "green" currencies, in which EEC farm prices are expressed.

In the view of the Commission and most other delegations, the eventual abolition of the "green" currencies is highly desirable if the Community's budget is to be financed automatically from value-added tax, customs duties and agricultural levies without recourse to direct contributions from national exchequers.

This so-called "own resources" system is due to come into operation for the first time next year, accompanied by a drastic revision of the exchange rates used in calculating the budget to bring them into line with actual rates on the international exchange markets. The present unit used in calculating Community budgetary expenditure has been unchanged since 1960, well before Britain joined the Community.

Before today's meeting opened, representatives of the Community's three main institutions, the Council of Ministers, the Commission and the European Parliament, signed a solemn declaration of support for the Community as a whole. Previously, human rights legislation in the Community had been based exclusively on existing national laws.

Following today's move, Dr. David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, in his capacity as acting President of the Council of Ministers, said that at a time when the world was taking an increasing interest in fundamental human rights, it was particularly appropriate that the Community "which is the bastion of democracy" should be signing such a document.

## French leftist views put across to US diplomats

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, April 5

Mr. Jean Kanapa, the member of the political bureau of the Communist Party responsible for international affairs, confirmed last night that he had had a meeting with two representatives of the American Embassy, who had come to Paris at the invitation of the French Communist Party.

Mr. Kanapa, who was being interviewed in a broadcast on Europe 1, expressed surprise that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing should have been subjected to such a campaign, he had refused to see the Democratic Party leaders. Senator George Wallace and Senator Henry Humphrey who were in Paris at that time, asked to meet the President but were told that this could not be arranged.

Mr. Kanapa, who was being interviewed in a broadcast on Europe 1, expressed surprise that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing should have been subjected to such a campaign, he had refused to see the Democratic Party leaders. Senator George Wallace and Senator Henry Humphrey who were in Paris at that time, asked to meet the President but were told that this could not be arranged.

Mr. Kanapa, who was being interviewed in a broadcast on Europe 1, expressed surprise that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing should have been subjected to such a campaign, he had refused to see the Democratic Party leaders. Senator George Wallace and Senator Henry Humphrey who were in Paris at that time, asked to meet the President but were told that this could not be arranged.

Mr. Kanapa, who was being interviewed in a broadcast on Europe 1, expressed surprise that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing should have been subjected to such a campaign, he had refused to see the Democratic Party leaders. Senator George Wallace and Senator Henry Humphrey who were in Paris at that time, asked to meet the President but were told that this could not be arranged.

Mr. Kanapa, who was being interviewed in a broadcast on Europe 1, expressed surprise that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing should have been subjected to such a campaign, he had refused to see the Democratic Party leaders. Senator George Wallace and Senator Henry Humphrey who were in Paris at that time, asked to meet the President but were told that this could not be arranged.

Liberté that on the occasion of a recent trip to Washington, he had met Mr. Vance and asked whether the coming to power of the left in France in 1978 would raise problems for the Carter Administration. Mr. Vance had answered "No", and added: "We merely hope to strengthen our ties with France."

Mr. Cot emphasized that this did not mean that the United States wished the victory of the left in France, but that it would do nothing to prevent it. This attitude differed from that of Dr. Kissinger and General Alexander Haig under the Ford Administration.

A spokesman for the American Embassy in Paris said yesterday that the United States was not interfering in the "electoral affairs" of foreign countries. The two American diplomats concerned had discussed only foreign policy with the representative of the French Communist Party.

These conversations at nothing new, they have been going on for years, with the Communist Party "inclusive". The effort had been placed in the past of Mr. Kanapa at Communist Party headquarters.

In his broadcast Mr. Kanapa said that he had explained to his visitors the main lines underlying the party's foreign policy. He said that the party's foreign policy was based on the common programme of the left. No mention of the meeting was made until today in the Communist newspaper *L'Humanité*.

Observers consider that whereas the Ford and Nixon administrations always sympathized with the party's foreign policy, President Carter has adopted a strictly neutral approach towards the Government of France and the Opposition.

## Italian Communists qualify support for Russia

From Peter Nichols  
Rome, April 5

Communist Party headquarters in Rome today said that the party would side with the Soviet Union only in the event of aggression by the West.

The Communists were seeking to clarify remarks by Signor Lombardo Radice in a Radio Free Europe text last week in which he appeared to indicate that the Italian Communists would fight with the Russians in the event of a conflict with Nato. Later, however, he qualified his statement by saying that they would probably not want to commit themselves to either side.

Signor Lombardo Radice, a senior member of the party's Central Committee, has been interviewed for a series of broadcasts on Radio Free Europe by Mr. George Urban, a writer on communist affairs. The programmes are now being broadcast.

Signor Andreotti's minority Christian Democracy Administration has been accused of benevolence for its curbing of the Communists' role, however, that they should have more say in matters of policy.

parries last June, he spoke explicitly terms about the need for Italy to remain in Nato. It was out of the office of the Warsaw Pact and, logical Nato was the only alternative.

The Communists now say the point that they are in agreement with the Government only over the broad lines of foreign policy but also on details of defence policy. They assert that legislation aimed at modernizing all of Italy's armed services has met no opposition from them.

An important question is the Italian Communists' state of relations with the Americans and the Russians. A deterioration in Sino-American relations can mean that Italian Communists will be subjected to a "grain" particularly as they have adopted a firm stand criticizing the Russians' treatment of dissidents.

They argue that two developments are essential in the interest of détente—that national questions should be left just to the two great powers to decide everything and that both the United States and the Soviet Union should give up the struggle for military superiority.

## Many child benefit claims awaited

It was time MPs welcomed the new child benefit scheme instead of nipping, which was discouraging applications. Mr. David Callaghan, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

Mr. Lynda Chalker, an Opposition spokeswoman on social services (Walsley, C), had asked if the Secretary of State would be taking any steps to ensure that the administration of the scheme.

Mr. Callaghan—The child benefit scheme started yesterday and I am satisfied with the way things have gone. Nearly 14 million children will be within the scope of the scheme. About 11 million of these are in families receiving child benefit already and therefore already on the record for child benefit.

Of the 2,800,000 children in families with only one child, about 2,400,000 have claimed the benefit. We are therefore only about 400,000 claims short of nearly 14 million. I hope that the scheme will be a success and that it will be a success.

Mr. Chalker—Will he explain to us and the single parent families why the form C11 has been sent out to them in the middle of March? They could have claimed an extra 50p. The form is not available in any post office. I have come across, now the scheme has started.

## Government defeated on Scots teacher training

Mr. Edward Taylor, Opposition spokesman on Scotland, initiating a debate on teacher training courses in Scotland on the motion for the adjournment, said that the colleges were threatened by the Government's proposals to cut out the consultative "Teacher Training from 1977 Onwards".

The proposals were unacceptable. The Secretary of State should produce new proposals. The proposals were a cold statistical exercise in economic butchery, and the 21 pages did not contain any educational or economic justification. The proposals had been condemned by every sector of education and public opinion. Local authorities were united in condemning them. The churches and teachers' unions were opposed to them.

The Opposition accepted that there must be a reduction, and probably a substantial reduction, in the student intake into the colleges, but also that the reduction should be based on the retention of the four colleges.

Mr. Bruce Millan, Secretary of State for Scotland (Glasgow, Craigston, Lab), said there had been an unprecedented amount of consultation on the document. Most people understood that the original of the Government's proposals was not financial but demographic.

The document was an attempt to deal with the implications for the schools and the teaching profession of the great reduction in the birthrate—the lowest birthrate since 1855.

They ought not to train more teachers than had a reasonable expectation of a job when they qualified, otherwise they were training people for unemployment. There had been no serious backing to the figures of projected pupil population for the years ahead.

The Government wanted to get right the balance between the supply and demand of teachers, in other words.

Mr. Walker—Do you think it is helpful for the Government to be appearing to take sides in (conservative) disputes of this kind. (Conservative) This is the spirit of the original reply indicating that certainly we share the hopes of both British Airways and the trade union for speedily resumed normal working.

Mr. Walker—I do not think it is helpful for the Government to be appearing to take sides in (conservative) disputes of this kind. (Conservative) This is the spirit of the original reply indicating that certainly we share the hopes of both British Airways and the trade union for speedily resumed normal working.

## Extension of mobility allowance sought

There were infinite claims for mobility allowances but the problem was that the resources were finite. Mr. Alfred Morris, Under Secretary for the Disabled, said.

Mr. Morris—The problem is that the resources are finite. Mr. Alfred Morris, Under Secretary for the Disabled, said. Mr. James Douglas (Glasgow, Albion, Lab) had asked what further representations had been received regarding the extension of the mobility allowance to older persons.

Mr. Morris—The problem is that the resources are finite. Mr. Alfred Morris, Under Secretary for the Disabled, said. Mr. James Douglas (Glasgow, Albion, Lab) had asked what further representations had been received regarding the extension of the mobility allowance to older persons.

Mr. Morris—The problem is that the resources are finite. Mr. Alfred Morris, Under Secretary for the Disabled, said. Mr. James Douglas (Glasgow, Albion, Lab) had asked what further representations had been received regarding the extension of the mobility allowance to older persons.

Mr. Morris—The problem is that the resources are finite. Mr. Alfred Morris, Under Secretary for the Disabled, said. Mr. James Douglas (Glasgow, Albion, Lab) had asked what further representations had been received regarding the extension of the mobility allowance to older persons.

Mr. Morris—The problem is that the resources are finite. Mr. Alfred Morris, Under Secretary for the Disabled, said. Mr. James Douglas (Glasgow, Albion, Lab) had asked what further representations had been received regarding the extension of the mobility allowance to older persons.

Mr. Morris—The problem is that the resources are finite. Mr. Alfred Morris, Under Secretary for the Disabled, said. Mr. James Douglas (Glasgow, Albion, Lab) had asked what further representations had been received regarding the extension of the mobility allowance to older persons.

Mr. Morris—The problem is that the resources are finite. Mr. Alfred Morris, Under Secretary for the Disabled, said. Mr. James Douglas (Glasgow, Albion, Lab) had asked what further representations had been received regarding the extension of the mobility allowance to older persons.

Mr. Morris—The problem is that the resources are finite. Mr. Alfred Morris, Under Secretary for the Disabled, said. Mr. James Douglas (Glasgow, Albion, Lab) had asked what further representations had been received regarding the extension of the mobility allowance to older persons.

Mr. Morris—The problem is that the resources are finite. Mr. Alfred Morris, Under Secretary for the Disabled, said. Mr. James Douglas (Glasgow, Albion, Lab) had asked what further representations had been received regarding the extension of the mobility allowance to older persons.

Mr. Morris—The problem is that the resources are finite. Mr. Alfred Morris, Under Secretary for the Disabled, said. Mr. James Douglas (Glasgow, Albion, Lab) had asked what further representations had been received regarding the extension of the mobility allowance to older persons.

Mr. Morris—The problem is that the resources are finite. Mr. Alfred Morris, Under Secretary for the Disabled, said. Mr. James Douglas (Glasgow, Albion, Lab) had asked what further representations had been received regarding the extension of the mobility allowance to older persons.

Mr. Morris—The problem is that the resources are finite. Mr. Alfred Morris, Under Secretary for the Disabled, said. Mr. James Douglas (Glasgow, Albion, Lab) had asked what further representations had been received regarding the extension of the mobility allowance to older persons.

Mr. Morris—The problem is that the resources are finite. Mr. Alfred Morris, Under Secretary for the Disabled, said. Mr. James Douglas (Glasgow, Albion, Lab) had asked what further representations had been received regarding the extension of the mobility allowance to older persons.

## New town population targets cut: protest at Lancashire decision

The outcome so far of the reappraisal of the new towns programme was announced in a statement by Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment. He said he had been engaged in two important and in certain respects relevant to the new towns programme.

Mr. Shore—The outcome so far of the reappraisal of the new towns programme was announced in a statement by Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment. He said he had been engaged in two important and in certain respects relevant to the new towns programme.

Mr. Shore—The outcome so far of the reappraisal of the new towns programme was announced in a statement by Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment. He said he had been engaged in two important and in certain respects relevant to the new towns programme.

Mr. Shore—The outcome so far of the reappraisal of the new towns programme was announced in a statement by Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment. He said he had been engaged in two important and in certain respects relevant to the new towns programme.

Mr. Shore—The outcome so far of the reappraisal of the new towns programme was announced in a statement by Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment. He said he had been engaged in two important and in certain respects relevant to the new towns programme.

Mr. Shore—The outcome so far of the reappraisal of the new towns programme was announced in a statement by Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment. He said he had been engaged in two important and in certain respects relevant to the new towns programme.

Mr. Shore—The outcome so far of the reappraisal of the new towns programme was announced in a statement by Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment. He said he had been engaged in two important and in certain respects relevant to the new towns programme.

Mr. Shore—The outcome so far of the reappraisal of the new towns programme was announced in a statement by Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment. He said he had been engaged in two important and in certain respects relevant to the new towns programme.

Mr. Shore—The outcome so far of the reappraisal of the new towns programme was announced in a statement by Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment. He said he had been engaged in two important and in certain respects relevant to the new towns programme.

Mr. Shore—The outcome so far of the reappraisal of the new towns programme was announced in a statement by Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment. He said he had been engaged in two important and in certain respects relevant to the new towns programme.

Mr. Shore—The outcome so far of the reappraisal of the new towns programme was announced in a statement by Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment. He said he had been engaged in two important and in certain respects relevant to the new towns programme.

Mr. Shore—The outcome so far of the reappraisal of the new towns programme was announced in a statement by Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment. He said he had been engaged in two important and in certain respects relevant to the new towns programme.

Mr. Shore—The outcome so far of the reappraisal of the new towns programme was announced in a statement by Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment. He said he had been engaged in two important and in certain respects relevant to the new towns programme.

Mr. Shore—The outcome so far of the reappraisal of the new towns programme was announced in a statement by Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment. He said he had been engaged in two important and in certain respects relevant to the new towns programme.

## Minister's plea for more vaccinations

Too many statements were being made which threw doubt on the wisdom of having children vaccinated against whooping cough, despite expert advice to the contrary. Mr. David Davies, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

Mr. Davies—Too many statements were being made which threw doubt on the wisdom of having children vaccinated against whooping cough, despite expert advice to the contrary. Mr. David Davies, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

Mr. Davies—Too many statements were being made which threw doubt on the wisdom of having children vaccinated against whooping cough, despite expert advice to the contrary. Mr. David Davies, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

Mr. Davies—Too many statements were being made which threw doubt on the wisdom of having children vaccinated against whooping cough, despite expert advice to the contrary. Mr. David Davies, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

Mr. Davies—Too many statements were being made which threw doubt on the wisdom of having children vaccinated against whooping cough, despite expert advice to the contrary. Mr. David Davies, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

Mr. Davies—Too many statements were being made which threw doubt on the wisdom of having children vaccinated against whooping cough, despite expert advice to the contrary. Mr. David Davies, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

Mr. Davies—Too many statements were being made which threw doubt on the wisdom of having children vaccinated against whooping cough, despite expert advice to the contrary. Mr. David Davies, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

Mr. Davies—Too many statements were being made which threw doubt on the wisdom of having children vaccinated against whooping cough, despite expert advice to the contrary. Mr. David Davies, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

Mr. Davies—Too many statements were being made which threw doubt on the wisdom of having children vaccinated against whooping cough, despite expert advice to the contrary. Mr. David Davies, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

Mr. Davies—Too many statements were being made which threw doubt on the wisdom of having children vaccinated against whooping cough, despite expert advice to the contrary. Mr. David Davies, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

Mr. Davies—Too many statements were being made which threw doubt on the wisdom of having children vaccinated against whooping cough, despite expert advice to the contrary. Mr. David Davies, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

Mr. Davies—Too many statements were being made which threw doubt on the wisdom of having children vaccinated against whooping cough, despite expert advice to the contrary. Mr. David Davies, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

Mr. Davies—Too many statements were being made which threw doubt on the wisdom of having children vaccinated against whooping cough, despite expert advice to the contrary. Mr. David Davies, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

Mr. Davies—Too many statements were being made which threw doubt on the wisdom of having children vaccinated against whooping cough, despite expert advice to the contrary. Mr. David Davies, Secretary of State for Social Services, said.

## Parliamentary notices

House of Commons  
Today at 2.30: Personal White Paper on social legislation.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Callaghan said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a racist and that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

## Call for Heathrow return to work

British Airways engineers taking industrial action at Heathrow were urged by Mr. Harold Walker, Minister of State for Employment, to return to normal working.

Mr. Walker (Dorchester, Lab) made a statement in the House of Commons, regretting the inconvenience which the travelling public was suffering because of the dispute.

Mr. Robert Macdonald (Barnet, Conservative) said that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Macdonald said that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Macdonald said that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons. He said that he was not a member of the Conservative Party. He said that he was a member of the Labour Party and that he was a member of the House of Commons.

**HUNTER COMMITTEE DECISION ON TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES.**

# First to be approved Two Silk Cut brands

In a letter to the Chairman of Gallaher Limited, makers of Silk Cut, the Chief Scientific Adviser to the Hunter Committee said:

"At its meeting on 25 March, the Independent Scientific Committee on Smoking and Health (Hunter Committee) concluded its consideration of the Consortium's submission on Cytrel 361 caramel coloured. The Committee concluded that it had no objection to raise on the scientific data you have submitted and it was prepared to consider marketing submissions for the inclusion of Cytrel 361 caramel coloured in cigarettes for their sale in the United Kingdom. This conclusion does not mean that the Committee finds the use of Cytrel 361 caramel coloured unobjectionable without restriction; the Committee will wish to consider detailed marketing submissions for all smoking products containing Cytrel 361 caramel coloured.

In the view of the Hunter Committee, the proposals for the use of Cytrel 361 caramel coloured as set out in your marketing submission with the product references GCM/1 and GCM/2 are unobjectionable."

Product references GCM/1 and GCM/2 are in fact two new members of the Silk Cut range which will be available for sale in July—they are:

**Silk Cut King Size  
with Substitutes.**

This will be a low tar brand with 25% Cytrel in the blend. It will deliver 7.5 mgs. tar compared with 9.5 mgs. in the all tobacco version of this brand. Nevertheless, it will offer a fuller taste while retaining the essential characteristics of good Virginia tobaccos.

**Silk Cut Extra Mild  
with Substitutes.**

This will be a very low tar King Size brand with 40% Cytrel and 2.8 mgs. of tar.

In confining approval to these two brands, the Hunter Committee stressed in its press release a desire to see the progressive development of milder cigarettes.



**SILK  
CUT**

## Silk Cut. The mild cigarette.

**LOW TAR** As defined by H.M. Government  
**EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING**

WEST EUROPE

# EEC decides on new attempt to solve Iceland fishing dispute

From Our Own Correspondent  
Luxembourg, April 5

The European Community decided tonight to make a fresh attempt to break the EEC-Icelandic deadlock over fishing rights for British trawlers in Icelandic waters.

Foreign ministers of the Nine agreed here that a Community delegation headed by a British minister and Mr Gundelach, the European Commissioner for Fisheries Policy, should travel to Reykjavik as soon as possible to try to persuade the Icelanders to permit a resumption of fishing for British trawlers.

All British fishing activities in Icelandic waters ceased at the beginning of December and earlier attempts by the Community have failed to secure their return.

Welcoming today's decision, Mr Judd, British Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said he was very enthusiastic about the idea. The delegation would widen the talks to embrace the political relationship between Iceland and the Community, he said. "There is a general feeling we have reached an impasse and we need a demonstration of our political concern."

Mr Gundelach said that, in spite of repeated requests, the Icelanders had neither responded negatively or positively

to Community approaches. A new start to the negotiations was needed.

The fishing problem must be seen in the broader economic relationship between Iceland and the Community. This was taken as a reference to the existing free trade arrangement between Iceland and the Community. Under the terms of this arrangement, the Community imports quantities of fish products at special preferential duty rates.

Mr Judd, who may well go to Reykjavik as acting British President of the EEC's Council of Ministers, told his colleagues that until recently British fishermen had taken some 172,000 tons of cod from Icelandic waters each year. Now they took nothing.

Two other Community member states, West Germany and Belgium, still had fishing rights in Icelandic waters. But their fleets might face the same problems as the British.

During tonight's fisheries debate, the ministers agreed to the licensing and quota arrangements for Soviet, Polish, and East German fishermen in Community waters. These countries are negotiating with the Community for long-term fishing arrangements.

## Journalists halt publication of Milan paper

Milan, April 5.—Italy's biggest selling daily newspaper, *Corriere della Sera*, was not published here today because of a dispute between the publisher and journalists.

The journalists went on a 24-hour strike last night in protest against the newspaper's editorial side being closed over the management of *Corriere della Sera*.

Signor Rizzioli sought more advertising because the newspaper is deeply in the red. Last Saturday the paper was not published because of a national strike of journalists seeking a new wages agreement.—AP.

## Priest is jailed for stealing to help orphans

Namur, April 5.—A Roman Catholic priest was sentenced here yesterday to five years and four months in prison for stealing household furnishings worth 17m Belgian francs (27,400).

The priest, Father Maurice Thirion, 43, was charged with stealing from the home of a family of two orphans, wanted to help disinherit children.

Three tons of furnishings from 110 chests contained by the priest in 1969 and 1975 were found in the bungalow of his housekeeper, Mrs Eliane Remy. She was sentenced to 18 months for complicity and receiving stolen goods.

After his arrest, Father Thirion was expected to go to jail for "stealing objects". Part of the booty was then thrown into the Sambre river.—Agence France-Press.

## Barcelona mayor backs Catalan autonomy moves

From Our Correspondent  
Madrid, April 5.—Josep Maria Sureda, the Mayor of Barcelona, has added his influential voice to the growing autonomy movement in Catalonia by asking for the reestablishment of the *Generalitat*, the Catalan Government, which was suppressed by General Franco because of the civil war 39 years ago today.

Señor Sureda, who enjoys the confidence of Señor Suarez, the Prime Minister, in his Government-appointed post, asked councillors at a special session of the Barcelona town hall last night to support him in his request for the return of the institutions which Catalonia enjoyed under the 1932 statute. The statute gave Catalonia its parliament, the *Generalitat*, and other institutions and was revoked in 1938.

The Mayor was very careful in the way he worded his request, which was made in Catalan. Most of the councillors are highly conservative supporters of the Franco regime. His request, which was forwarded to the Government, was approved without a formal vote being taken.

This was a remarkable achievement by the young, liberal Mayor, for only a few years ago the Barcelona town council refused even to approve a move to finance a revival of Catalan culture. The autonomy movement is supported by the majority of the Catalan political parties and has become an issue in the campaign for general elections.

It was also an astute political move by Señor Sureda, who has started to think of presenting himself at the general elections as a Catalan Democratic Centre candidate.

In Madrid, the Opposition's negotiating committee with the Government was meeting to discuss the legalization of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE) and other political parties. The Supreme Court has refused to take the decision on legalizing the PCE and sent the issue back to the Government. The Opposition will reiterate its demand for the legalization of all political parties.

According to reports, the Government is expected to take the decision on legalizing the Communist Party, almost certainly in the party's favour, after Easter.

## Stockholm 'terror flat'

Stockholm, April 5.—Swedish police said today they had found explosives, forged passports and books on sabotage techniques in a Stockholm flat rented by Herr Norbert Kröcher, who was expelled with another suspect from Sweden to West Germany on Sunday.

He is alleged to have led a plot to kidnap Mrs Anna-Greta Leijon, a former Swedish minister.

Police said they believed that

Herr Kröcher's flat contained 15lb of dynamite, manuals on guerrilla fighting and equipment for sabotage, and a telephone tapping device.

Herr Kröcher, who is believed to be a member of the Baader-Meinhof urban guerrilla group, and about 30 other people, including an Englishman, Mr Alan Jones, aged 23, formerly of Amsterdam, Buckinghamshire, were detained in raids last week in connection with the alleged plot. Reuters.

## Gibraltar fence 'must come down'

By George Clark  
Political Correspondent

While Spain continues to maintain an "iron curtain" between Gibraltar and the rest of Europe, the Spanish Government cannot expect support for EEC membership from the British section of the European Movement, whose chairman is Lord Thomson, a former EEC Commissioner.

This was made plain by Mr Ernest Wislrich, director of the British council of the movement yesterday when he spoke at a press conference launching its manifesto for "a united and democratic Europe".

He said that when he and Lord Thomson went to Gibraltar for the founding of a new branch of the European Movement, they found more than 20,000 citizens of the European Community living in siege conditions.

In their report, published in *Facts*, the monthly journal of the movement, they state: "Isolated behind a 12ft barbed wire fence and padlocked gates, the people of Gibraltar have been cut off from the mainland of Spain since 1964.

"Thousands of Spanish workers living on the mainland but working in Gibraltar were deprived overnight of their jobs. Many families were split apart. All human contact has been cut off, except for telephone lines opened by Spain for a few days each Christmas."

"Heart-rending scenes of children trying to shout across the no-man's-land to their parents, grandparents and friends are a vivid portrayal of the isolation of the people, which use these people as pawns in furthering their political objectives."

Mr Wislrich said that the local branch of the European Movement attracted to its membership every elected member of the Gibraltar Assembly, including the Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, more than 100 leading citizens.

"What became evident to us," he said, "was that the injustice and the genuine hardship suffered by them was no less real than the human indignity and isolation suffered by the West Berliners, imprisoned behind the Berlin Wall."

## Dassault friend jailed for 8m franc fraud

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, April 5

M. Hervé de Vathaire, the former financial director of M Marcel Dassault, the multi-millionaire aircraft manufacturer, was jailed for four years today for embezzling 8m francs (950,000) from his employer.

M de Vathaire withdrew the money from a Paris bank last July. Later he said he had paid it to M Jean Kay, a former mercenary in Yemen, Biafra and the Lebanon, for the return of a compromising file on tax evasion and fraudulent operations by companies in the Dassault group.

The disclosure of these documents—which were drawn up by M de Vathaire himself—caused a major political scandal and led to the setting up last October of a special parliamentary commission to inquire into M Dassault's affairs. The opposition demanded the nationalization of his aircraft firm, but so far, the commission has not reported and the widespread impression is that it will be quietly allowed to run into the sands.

The money and the file have not been found. M Jean Kay, who disappeared abroad after receiving the funds, was sentenced in absentia to seven years' jail and fined 20,000 francs.

The only other person in the dock was Mlle Bernadette Roels, a former night club hostess, who was sentenced to 16 months' imprisonment, 10 of which were suspended.

At the trial of M de Vathaire, M Dassault, appearing by his lawyer, said he had withdrawn his complaint against the accused and forgiven him out of friendship for his former employee, who had served him loyally for 24 years. He claimed the file which M de Vathaire had drawn up was in no way damaging. "The accounts of the firms were well kept because it was Vathaire who kept them," he added to laughter from the public gallery.

Both the president of the court and the public prosecutor refused to allow the case to become the trial of M Dassault's business dealings. The file was only a digression, the prosecutor insisted. "Attempts have been made to give this affair a sensational character by trying to implicate M Dassault. All we are concerned with here is a case of fraud," he insisted.

Paris, April 5.—The court was told that after the money was withdrawn M de Vathaire, a father of twin 22-year-old daughters, and Mlle Roels, daughter of the French resort of Divonne. But when de Vathaire learnt police were on his trail, he sent Mlle Roels back to her Paris flat while he flew to the Greek island of Corfu.

De Vathaire, who found his wife dead in the bathtub of their Paris home two years ago, returned voluntarily to Paris last September and was arrested.—AP.

## Artillery battles in southern Lebanon

Beirut, April 5.—Artillery battles raged in southern Lebanon today as controversy grew over Syria's apparent détente with Palestinian guerrillas.

Right-wing forces bombed Rub Taltaleh, a key hill from which they were driving Israeli forces, three miles away, to their ground, eye witnesses reported.

Palestinian artillery shelled Christian-held villages in the south's rural hills and a guerrilla captain told reporters his battery was shelling Israeli territory, three miles away, to block supplies coming from across the border for Christian right-wingers.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli authorities admitted that their artillery was directed into southern Lebanon last night. They said the firing only after an Arab shell landed in their territory. Despite claims from the Palestinians and their left-wing allies in Lebanon that Israel is supporting the Christian right-wingers, Israel has denied direct involvement in the conflict.

Lebanese Christian leaders expressed bewilderment over official Syrian newspaper comments which suggested a change in Syria's attitude towards curbing the Palestinian guerrilla movement in Lebanon.

"I wonder what the meaning is of this insistence on the armed guerrilla presence and military operations in southern Lebanon," Mr Pierre Gemayel, leader of the right-wing paramilitary Phalange Party, asked.

Mr Dory Chamoun, a spokesman for the Christian National Liberal Party, also said he was "bewildered" by a Syrian leading article which said that agreements governing the Palestinian presence in Lebanon should await the rebuilding of the Lebanese Army.

President Assad of Syria whose forces clashed with Palestinian guerrillas during the civil war, earlier had taken the position that these agreements should be enforced without delay.

A leading article in the Damascus daily *Al Baath*, which speaks for the ruling Socialist Baath Party, said today: "It is impossible that the present situation in southern Lebanon continues."

"The first step to be taken in this respect is to send Lebanese Army contingents into southern Lebanon, once this is done, the task of ending the fighting and defending the Lebanese border."

## Socialist meeting on detente

By Our Diplomatic Staff  
Mr Callaghan, the Prime Minister, is expected to attend a meeting of European social democratic leaders on detente in Amsterdam on Sunday and Monday week. His aim is to find common ground for the follow-up conference in Belgrade this summer on security and cooperation in Europe.

The Dutch Labour Party said yesterday that the heads of government of West Germany, Britain, Norway, Austria, Portugal, Holland, Malta and Denmark would attend.

A 10 Downing Street spokesman said that Mr Callaghan was likely to attend the meeting but had not yet finally decided.

Socialist leaders in opposition, including those from France, Italy and Spain, are also expected.

The meeting will be devoted to a free discussion of such issues as human rights, the security aspects of weapons control, and developments since the 1975 conference in Helsinki, the Dutch spokesman said.

Mr Callaghan was in Oslo last weekend for a meeting of European social democratic and trade union leaders on the economic situation and employment.

OVERSEAS



Wreckage of the Southern Airlines DC9 airliner lies scattered in the residential area of New Hope, Georgia.

## 68 die as airliner tries to land on narrow road

New Hope, Georgia, April 5.—The pilot of a Southern Airlines DC9 airliner, which crashed during a lightning and hail storm tried to land on a winding country road, an investigator said today. The crash killed at least 68 people.

The airliner, with 85 people on board, hit trees, cars and a grocery store, before exploding and burning yesterday in the woods near New Hope, about 35 miles north-west of Atlanta.

The pilot, William McKenzie, reported just before the crash that both jet engines had stopped and his windshield had been cracked during the storm.

Mr Rudy Kapustin, the chief investigator in a team of eight sent by the National Transportation Safety Board, estimated

that the airliner had glided without power for "three to four minutes" before crashing 15 miles short of a military air base.

A Southern Airways spokesman today confirmed 60 deaths among the passengers and crew. He said that 26 people on board survived the crash, but one died later. Eight people were reported killed on the ground. Seven of them were members of a family group in a car parked outside the grocery store.

A number of the injured were reported to be in a critical condition in hospital, some with severe burns.

The cockpit voice recorder and the "black box" which records technical information on the flight were both recovered

and were sent to Washington for analysis. The investigators also planned to study tapes of the pilot's last exchanges with the Atlanta control tower.

A survivor, Mr Don Foster, a pilot who was travelling as a passenger, told reporters that he believed the hail stones had knocked out the jet engines.

A Southern Airways spokesman commented: "Hall to the engines cannot be dealt with. It is an unfortunate act of God that man cannot combat."

As the aircraft glided down on to a narrow road, its left wing struck a telephone pole, causing it to veer into the grocery store.

A petrol station attendant saw the airliner hit the pole and bounce off the ground, turn

on its side, and slide up the highway.

"I missed two of our fuel pumps by 2ft," he said. "That was a miracle in itself because we had just had them filled to the brim. Then the plane skidded right by the fire department and into the pump in front of Newman's grocery."

The badly burnt bodies of the people killed in the parked car have not been identified.

Attempts by the local fire brigade to fight the flames raging on the wrecked jet proved fruitless. The hoses were no match for the inferno.

One of the first rescuers to reach the scene said: "It was all messed up with pieces of aircraft, bodies and luggage. There were legs twisted, heads twisted."—Reuters and AP.

## Carter plea for business confidence

From Fred Emery  
Washington, April 5

President Carter is as concerned about inflation as he is about unemployment according to Mr Michael Blumenthal, the Secretary of the Treasury. He has also quoted the President as saying that "there ought to be more confidence" among businessmen in the Administration's handling of the economy.

The Secretary of the Treasury, continuing his new efforts to instill that confidence, suggested here last night that a Republican President had put Mr Carter's economic package to Congress, the business community would be saying "at last we have a strong President."

Mr Blumenthal insisted that the economic recovery was well launched and that the second quarter of this year would be very good, particularly in increased production.

His hope was that the Administration's intended stimulus to consumer spending would sustain demand well into next year, where some forecasts had tended to see demand flattening out.

Over drinks in his office with a small group of reporters, Mr Blumenthal said at pains to emphasize that economic policy was a voluntary route "it had under the Republicans" "year from one side to the other."

## Owen plan for talks on Rhodesia constitution

By Roger Berthoud  
Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, may discuss the idea of convening a conference to draw up a constitution for an independent Rhodesia during his tour of southern Africa next week, a Foreign Office spokesman confirmed yesterday.

"Drawing up an independent constitution without first setting up an interim Government is one of several ideas which might be discussed during the visit," said the spokesman, who was commenting on an outline of the proposal in the *Financial Times* yesterday. There had been close consultations with the United States.

According to the spokesman, Dr Owen was not taking "cut-and-dried blueprints". He would be meeting for the first time many of those concerned with the Rhodesian problem and seeing something of how the problem looked on the ground.

Dr Owen had made clear his anxiety that if the search for peaceful settlement to establish majority rule was to appear permanently stalled, then even men of good will would give up the idea. He would argue that they would argue that they had no other option than to go along with those who advocated violent means of change.

Mr Vance, the United States Secretary of State, who met Dr Owen in April, expressed the fullest support for the objectives of the Foreign Secretary's tour in Britain's efforts to promote peaceful settlement in Rhodesia.

Owen hopes his first approach will produce new ideas from those he is to meet on his tour. The idea of inviting black and white leaders to a constitutional conference in Rhodesia or Zimbabwe, would be to avoid the disagreement over an interim Government which sank the conference in Rhodesia in Geneva in January.

By whom the constitution would be implemented would be discussed afterwards. The implicit hope was that by then more reasonable white leaders than Mr Ian Smith might be in a position to take part in negotiations.

Mr Owen's departure for Rhodesia or Zimbabwe, arrived in London yesterday for talks with Dr Owen and urge Britain to stop being "wishy washy" and "being like a jelly fish, with no backbone".

Mr Owen was also expected to call for Britain to organize a referendum to decide on Rhodesian independence. But a Foreign Office spokesman said this was not feasible.

Mr Josiah Nkomo, one of the leaders of the Patriotic Front, is expected in London before Owen's departure.

The Foreign Secretary's plan at present is to see President Nyerere of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam on April 10, President Machel of Mozambique in Maputo on April 11, Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, in Cape Town on April 13, President Seretse Khama of Botswana on April 14, President Kaunda of Zambia on April 15. There are present no plan to go to Salisbury, the spokesman said.

## Mr Brezhnev sees hope of curbing arms race

From Our Correspondent  
Moscow, April 5

Soviet-American relations could still provide a good basis for the all-important goal of limiting nuclear arms, Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, said today in his first public utterance on the results of the Moscow talks with Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State.

He claimed, however, that "our partners had deserted their constructive approach and at present are adhering to a one-sided position". A reasonable accommodation was possible, he said, but for this it was necessary that not only the Soviet side but the other side should realize its responsibility for curbing the arms race and search for a mutually acceptable solution "not in words but in deeds".

Mr Brezhnev offered these homilies at a Kremlin dinner

for Dr Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader. Most of the speech was devoted to praising Cuban policies and the positive results of Soviet-Cuban friendship.

It was all in Cuban policy, he stated, to interfere in the affairs of other states. Cuban actions were imbued with a lofty striving to consolidate peace and to aid people who had thrown off the shackles of colonialism.

Soviet policy was likewise aimed at helping the emancipation of former colonial peoples and aiding their economic growth as well as countering the forces of imperialism, the Soviet party leader said.

It was absurd to describe Africa, Asia and South America as arenas of rivalry between capitalist and socialist countries, he said. The Soviet Union and the United States, Mr Brezhnev asserted, were departing from the capitalist road and choosing the path of socialism.

## Turkish Assembly votes for early general elections

From Our Correspondent  
Ankara, April 5

In an attempt to end an ever-deepening political crisis, the Turkish National Assembly tonight voted in favour of holding general elections on June 5, three and a half months earlier than scheduled.

The vote of the 550-seat Assembly which was boycotted by the right-wing, pro-Islamic National Salvation Party, was 342 for, one against and seven abstentions.

The unusually high vote came when Mr Suleyman Demirel's Justice Party, the main partner in the two-year-old right-wing coalition, and Mr Bulent Ecevit's opposition Republican People's Party voted together.

The Salvation Party's filibustering attempt, which had begun on Thursday, was stopped yesterday by the National Assembly's Speaker.

The Salvation Party MPs then walked out of Parliament and boycotted today's vote.

Mr Necmettin Erbakan, the Deputy Prime Minister and Salvation Party leader, said today that his party would have the decision made by the Turkish constitution court.

The other opposition group, the conservative Democrat Party, did not speak out against early elections and stayed in the voting, but expressed no opinion on more important matters to be solved before going to the polls.

He was bearing in mind censure motion brought by Democrat Party against Demirel, as well as votes two parliamentary decisions asking for new state investigations for a Prime Minister, and some of his ministers in connection with the Lockheed bribery case.

After voting in favour of early elections, the Assembly decided that the motion should be debated tomorrow. Observers, though, predicted that it would be a quorum, since deputies would in all likelihood rush to their constituencies to prepare their election campaigns.

## Mr Sadat formally requests US military equipment

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, April 5

President Sadat formally asked the United States Government for military equipment this morning, Mr Harold Brown, the Secretary of Defense, said today in Blair House, the government guest house where he is staying; and Mr Sadat asked for 200 or so F-5 fighters, and for anti-tank weapons.

This is probably only a beginning. The Egyptians have been looking for alternatives to Russian arms for some time. The F-5 is not a particularly advanced aircraft: it is no match for the F-4 Phantom, for instance, which is the mainstay of Israel's Air Force. If the Americans allow Egypt to buy F-5s, or give them some, then President Sadat could hope for better things in years to come.

It would be a concrete sign

of American friendship, like economic aid which the President also discussed today.

His talks with President Carter continued today, and the two Presidents concentrated on the fundamental issues of the Middle East conundrum, frontiers and the Palestinians.

The Americans have always avoided offering a solution in the past. Dr Kissinger thought of himself as an honest broker. Things have changed, however, and many influential observers here think that the United States may have to come up with a package to be discussed at Geneva if that conference is ever to resume.

Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, will return to the Middle East after the Israeli elections on May 17 and if the Americans have anything to offer, that will be the time to do it.

## Nuclear energy report

Continued from page 1

its opponents. In general, it argues that there are advantages to nuclear power, and the best approach, at least for the United States, is a mix between nuclear power and coal, coupled with development of other sources, such as solar energy.

Greater emphasis on nuclear power is expected in Japan and those countries of Western Europe which do not have much coal.

The world, the report says firmly, is not running out of energy. Resources of many sorts are available and the only change expected is that energy costs are likely to go up. But this will not have serious economic effects, at any rate in the industrialized countries.

Of the dangers arising from terrorism or nuclear proliferation, the authors state: "We believe the consequences of the proliferation of nuclear weapons are so serious compared

## Kenya assembly meets without formal opening

From Our Correspondent  
Nairobi, April 5

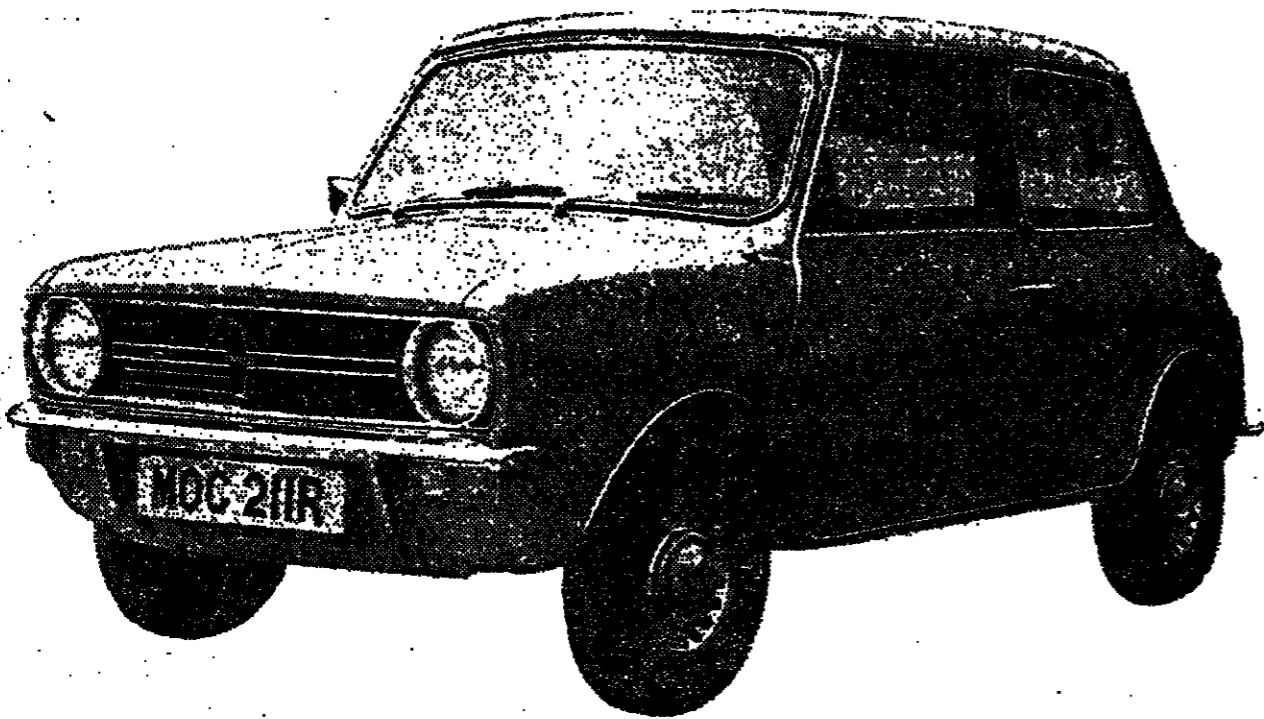
The Parliament of Kenya, which was reassembled here today, having been prorogued by President Kenyatta early in January, but without the formal opening ceremony had been expected.

The President was present and the assembly straight into routine business.

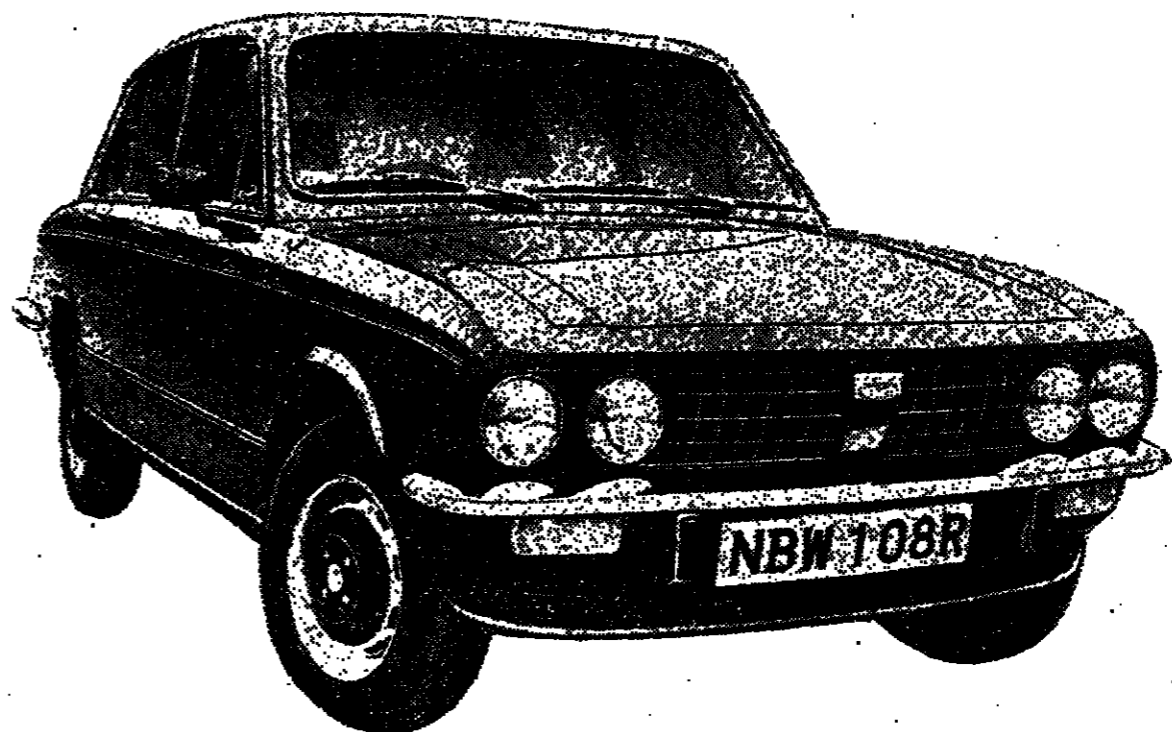
Last weekend the national elections for the Kenya African National Union (KANU) were postponed indefinitely, leading to speculation about the health of President Kenyatta, but he was dancing displays at House in Nakuru, 100 miles from here, on the same day.

It has been suggested by the press here that KANU elections were postponed because the organization them was incomplete.

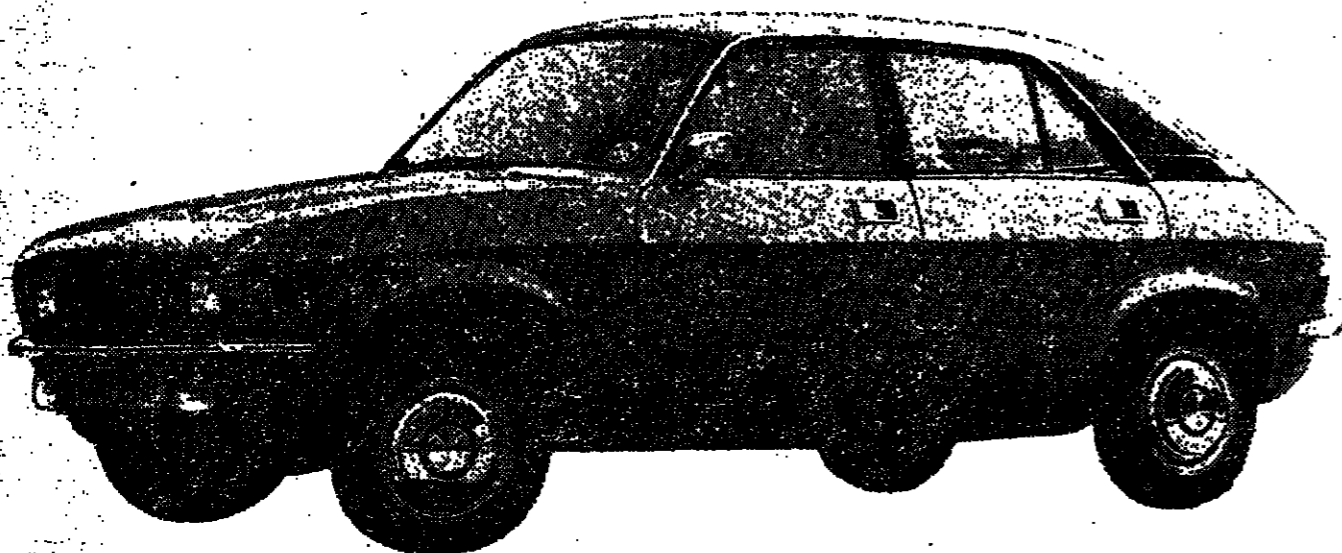
# TOTAL WIN FOR LEYLAND.



Mini Clubman—52.08 mpg.



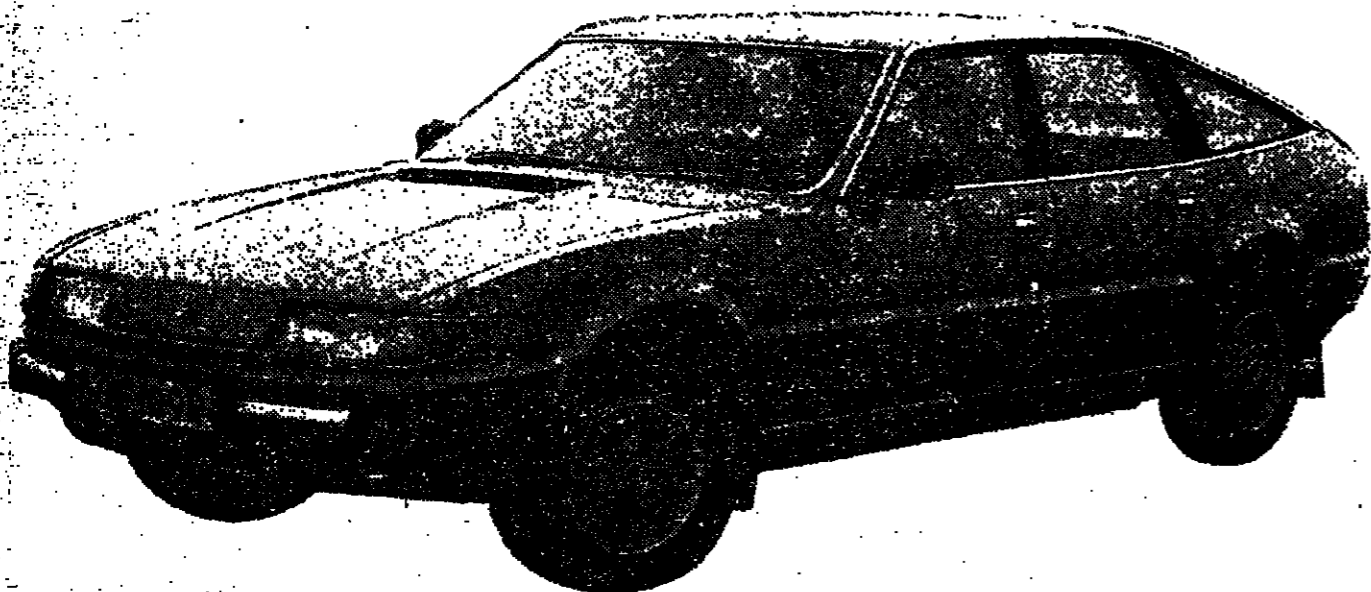
Dolomite 1850 HL—42.57 mpg.



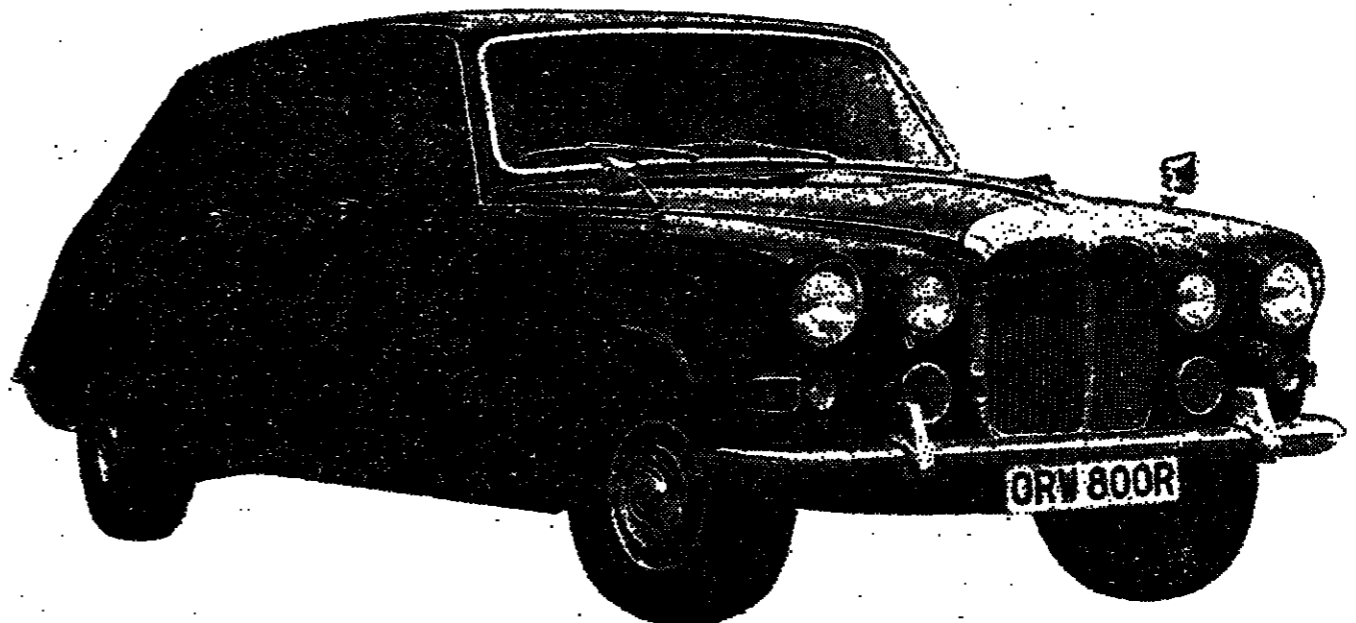
Allegro 1500 Super—44.76 mpg.



Marina 1.8 Super—40.69 mpg.



Rover 3500—30.66 mpg.



Daimler Limousine—19.81 mpg.

**In the 1977 Total Economy Drive, Leyland Cars won more awards than any other car manufacturer.**

 **Leyland Cars**   
Great cars and a great deal more.

## OVERSEAS

## Tokyo move to break deadlock in fishery talks with Russians

From Peter Hazelhurst  
Tokyo, April 5

As a stalemate in negotiations over fishing rights continued to bedevil Japan's relations with the Soviet Union, the Japanese Prime Minister dispatched a special envoy to Moscow today in an attempt to break the deadlock.

Because of the dispute, 7,000 Japanese fishing vessels left their traditional trawling grounds in the Soviet Union's new 200-mile conservation zone last week.

Mr Fukuda's envoy, Mr Sunao Sonoda, the chief Cabinet secretary, and a delegation composed of five senior politicians and officials are expected to meet Soviet leaders "at the highest level" this week to reopen negotiations on an interim fishing agreement between the two countries.

The negotiations broke down last week when the Soviet Union attempted to revise the text of the proposed interim fishing agreement with political clauses which would apparently freeze a territorial dispute over Japan's four former northern islands in Moscow's favour.

The four islands, in the Kurile chain north of Hokkaido, have been occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of the Second World War. During the past three decades Moscow has turned a deaf ear on Japan's demands for the return of the territory.

Recently the Japanese Government declared that it would impose a new 12-mile territorial limit around the islands. The Soviet Union subsequently countered the gesture with a demand that Japan recognize its jurisdiction over coastal waters surrounding the disputed territory within the context of the new fishing agreement.

In the past few days, relations between the two countries took another turn for the worse after the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo refused to provide Mr Sonoda and his delegation with entry visas.

After protracted talks over the weekend, Moscow apparently relented and yesterday issued visas to Mr Sonoda and his delegation.

Among other reasons, the negotiations broke down last week because the Russians insist that they will only grant fishing rights to Japanese vessels operating in the Soviet Union's new 200-mile fishing zone if Soviet vessels are allowed to trawl within Japan's proposed 12-mile territorial waters.

Japan claims that the Soviet Union's demands are one-sided and unjustified under international conventions.

After the break-down of the talks the Japanese government sent urgent radio messages to fishing vessels off the Russian coast advising them to leave the area before the deadline for a new fisheries agreement expired last Thursday. An estimated 200,000 Japanese fishermen and cannery workers have been affected by the Soviet restrictions.

The controversy—which threatens to push up the price of fish and increase unemployment in Japan—has touched protest demonstrations at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo.

Hundreds of fishermen, waving Japanese flags, converged on Tokyo's International Airport today as Mr Sonoda left for Moscow.

Senior Japanese Government officials indicated today that Mr Sonoda's negotiating position will not budge from the Government's stand that territorial disputes should be excluded from the fisheries agreement.

Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries, noted today that the Soviet Union had attempted to insert territorial disputes into the text of the new fisheries agreement—a move which would prejudice Japan's claim to what it regards as occupied territory.

In a further hint that Japan will not back down during the new Moscow talks, Mr Suzuki told journalists tonight: "We will never accept the Soviet Union's demand on the question of their right to fish within our territorial waters. A 200-mile economic zone is one thing. The right to access of territorial waters is another. It is against all international conventions."

London, April 5.—Angola and the Soviet Union have signed a broad fishery cooperation agreement, Mr Carlos Victor de Carvalho, the Angolan Fisheries Minister, announced here yesterday on his return from Moscow.

—Agence France-Presse.

## Indians told to blame politicians not police

From Richard Wigg  
Delhi, April 5

Mr Charan Singh, the Home Affairs Minister, told the Indian people today they should lay the blame on the "political leadership" during the emergency for the excesses committed, not on the police or government officials.

Cheered in Parliament when he made this remark, the new minister in the Janata Government added: "Don't be unkind to the police."

Making a party political broadcast tonight in reply to the Prime Minister's address last night, Mr Y. B. Chavan, Congress Opposition leader in Parliament, said that the electoral verdict was "not against basic Congress policies" but their "harsh and overzealous implementation" during the emergency.

"We have learnt a bitter lesson that there is a gap between beneficial policies and their actual operation in the field," he declared.

Meanwhile, as the dispute among the Congress leadership grows as to who should take responsibility for the electoral debacle, a group of Congress Party leaders from Uttar Pradesh, Mrs Gandhi's own state, have come forward to declare their continuing full confidence in the former Prime Minister.

Mr Singh told Parliament that on March 25 a total of 6,851 persons were still detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. The continuing grounds for their detention had been reviewed by advisory boards, he said.

The minister, who emphasized that the vast majority of political detainees had already been freed, explained that those still held had either been guilty of recent violent acts or were threats to India's security, such as spies for foreign governments.

He promised that those guilty of violence would come before the courts soon and would be tried under normal laws.

## Troops halt women's poll protests

Hyderabad, Pakistan, April 5.—Troops put up barbed wire barriers to block protest marches by women demonstrating over last month's general elections, which the opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) says were rigged by the ruling Pakistan Peoples Party.

Hundreds of women joined four protest marches yesterday in support of PNA demands for the resignation of Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, and fresh general elections.

In Mirpurkhas, 40 miles from here, police fired tear gas shells and used batons to disperse a crowd of more than 3,000 angry demonstrators demanding the release of political detainees, reliable sources said.

In Karachi, about 2,000 journalists and other newspaper workers marched through the streets demanding greater freedom for the Government-controlled press. They also called for the end of the state of emergency in force since 1969.

—Reuters.

## Congo's new head of state sets aside constitution

Yaoundé, Cameroon, April 5.—Congo's ruling Military Committee today assumed full powers, virtually abolishing the main aspects of the Constitution, according to the Congo radio, monitored here.

The "Military Committee of the Party", as it is known, has been running the country since the assassination of President Nguabi on March 18.

Under a decree signed by Colonel Joachim Youmbi Opongo, named as head of state on Sunday, the Military Committee retains the right to appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers.

The radio said that the committee would exercise powers previously held by the Council of State, of which Major Nguabi was the chairman, and of the National Assembly.

Under the 1973 Constitution, enacted when Mr Henri Lopes was Prime Minister, the President (Speaker) of the National Assembly would have automatically succeeded Major Nguabi.

The radio also announced a new Government, whose Prime Minister remains Major Louis Sylvain Goma. His predecessor, Mr Lopes, becomes Finance Minister in the new team, while Major Goma remains in development and Planning Ministry.

The radio said that Captain Francois Xavier Katiti, military commander of the Pointe Noire area, would be Interior Minister. — Agence France Presse.

## Budapest's guardians of linguistic purity are losing the battle against Hunglish

By Gabriel Ronay

English is enjoying an unrivalled vogue in Eastern Europe but its latest illegitimate linguistic offspring—Hunglish—is being viewed with distaste by the Hungarian authorities.

President Giscard d'Estaing's tough administrative measures in France against "Franglais" have struck a sympathetic chord in the official and self-appointed guardians of linguistic purity in Hungary.

But since the ruling Communist Party has not yet deemed it advisable to curb the popularity of English by decrees, attempts are being made by philologists and journalists to counter the pre-eminence of English words in science, culture and commerce.

The Budapest newspaper *Magyar Nemzet*, which coined the word Hunglish, has urged radio and television "spikers" (announcers), journalists and lecturers to be in the vanguard of the fight against this linguistic misalliance.

The hardline news magazine *Magyarorszag* suggests that all foreign words, proper and place names included, should be spelt as pronounced in Hungarian which, if pursued to its logical conclusion, would reduce Shakespeare to "Shakespiere".

Hunglish has made inroads into virtually every aspect of life. Teenagers "do their shopping" in the "fashionable" "Vaci street" of Budapest. In the "supermarket" girls buy "spray" (perfume) and "face cream", while their boyfriends purchase "after-shave" lotion and fashionable "farmer" trousers (jeans).

There are "hobby" shops and "camping" stores, where Hungarians can stock up on "békon" (bacon), "jam", orange "juice" and "lunch" (krém) (paté).

In the evening, people go to a "drink bar" for a little "dancingolás" or buy a "tikket" (ticket) to a cinema. Theatersgoers can choose between a "show", a "musical" or a "black comedy". Travelers taking a "flight" can while away the tedium of the journey with a "paperback" until "lunch" when they might be served "bifstek".

In business "marketing know-how" and "public relations" appear to have gained full acceptance, and the growing advertising industry is based entirely on English expressions.

## Divorce—a problem of marriage, Soviet style



Author and journalist  
Olga Franklin contributes this week's  
guest column

The Soviet authorities are becoming increasingly concerned about the rate of divorce and the consequent social problems, following the recent revelations in their statistics for marital breakdown.

Certain newspapers and journals, notably *Izvestia*'s weekly supplement *Nedelnyaya Komssomolskaya Pravda* and Moscow's *Literary Gazette* have in recent weeks published speeches by ministers, professors and doctors calling for urgent measures to help citizens to marry and to stay married. Sociologist-writer Mr V. Rurikov said in *Nedelnyaya* for example that so much unhappiness in personal life, especially the despair and desperation of lonely divorcees, was having a serious effect on productivity at work in factories and collectives through absenteeism and apathy or alcoholism.

According to the Estonian minister and academician, Georg Naan, the highest divorce rates were in Soviet western regions... or what he calls the "millionaire cities". In Gorki (the automobile town), the divorce rate was low, he said, as low as 35 broken marriages in every 100 (quoting the 1974 figures); in Minsk and Sverdlovsk it was 38, in Kuibishev 40; in Novosibirsk 41, Leningrad 44, in Moscow 46, Kiev 49. In Riga the divorce rate was 54.9 per 100 marriages, in Odessa it was 53 and in the Magadan region, the rate was 72.9 which meant that only one in four marriages survived.

One-third of divorces took place after only one year and another third after five years. Between 1965 and 1974, he said, the divorce rate had increased by 59 per cent, with some 12.5 million people being divorced and 6,271,918 divorces actually registered. There were an average of 2,000 divorces per day, with a low rate of only

12.3 per 100 in Uzbekistan and only 34.6 in Tashkent. His view was that the authorities should not panic because this high marriage breakdown was typical of all highly-developed countries.

But a doctor's conference at Moscow University a year earlier took a more serious view because of the big fall in the birth rate. Dr Syssenko told the conference the average Soviet marriage now ended after the first child. "We did a survey in 1970 among 5,000 Muscovites. Many said they might have considered having a second child if the marriage looked like surviving."

The conference called for sex education, marriage guidance, sex clinics and for books of sex advice to be made available. These were at present banned except to practising doctors. Marriage failure was said to be due to women's emancipation, lack of any knowledge of proper emotional or sexual behaviour, alcoholism and inadequate housing. There was only one sex clinic, opened several years ago in Leningrad, but it had failed owing to people's unwillingness to talk about intimate matters.

Other problems discussed at the conference were the shortage of men in the right age groups. According to the statistics, few women over 30 could hope to re-marry. Many single and divorced women had no chance to meet new partners because many collectives and industries were largely all-men or all-women, as in the textile industry. Some villages were virtually "without babies".

Meanwhile certain measures have been taken in recent weeks. A number of marriage introduction clubs have been opened in Minsk, Riga and Leningrad to help some of the 20 million "Lonely Hearts" who, according to the Ukrai-

nian statistician, Mr L. Chuiko, were aged between 20 and 40 and had, in many cases, already been married once or several times. A television film called *Getting to know you* has been made to illustrate the work of these clubs and the "svach" (matchmaker) and will shortly be released on all Soviet channels. These clubs are to be open only to the unmarried or legally divorced over-thirties (passports to be shown at the door).

These measures follow research done in London. Last July the London correspondent of *Izvestia*, Mr Oleg Vassilyev, was asked by Moscow to investigate a number of West End marriage bureaux and several computer-dating organizations. His report showed that such marriage bureaux business would have to be adapted to Russia's greater distances, and he advised that the use of electronic computer-dating methods might be the best method. Another "western style" approach was to allow newspaper advertisements by "lonely blonde divorcees" and similar. The *Literary Gazette* is a report on the success or otherwise of this "experiment".

This kind of frankness in public discussion of citizens' private lives is an entirely new feature of Soviet life and reveals the anxiety (as we as some embarrassment) of the authorities.

Professor Igor Kon told the *Literary Gazette* in a recent interview: "A large number of citizens clearly need psychiatric help. Many a young man who dreams of a beautiful blue-eyed blonde with a science degree is quite unaware that the deepest need may be for a woman whose chief talent is to worship himself."

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

## Bringing King Arthur and his knights alive for today's children

Mounted on a red pony and riding from the badlands of the Middle West, John Steinbeck is the latest Yankee to arrive at King Arthur's Court.

In 1956, some 12 years before his death, he conceived the idea of "translating" Malory's *Morte d'Arthur* for a modern audience.

For three years he worked at the task with enthusiasm, scouring out texts and references, meeting scholars, trampolining the English hill-forts, and working on preliminary drafts—much of the writing being done in Somerset during 1959.

After his return to New York in the autumn of that year, though, his interest apparently waned, and he neither finished the work nor prepared any of it for publication. Undeterred by this, however, his publishers have now gathered up Steinbeck's very tentative text and his correspondence relating to it and have issued it under the title he chose: *The Acts of King Arthur and his Noble Knights* (Heinemann, £6.50).

From Steinbeck's draft introduction to the book, and from the very rewarding sequence of letters which are printed as a 67-page appendix, it is clear that he was prompted to what was surely an impossible quest by the fascination which Malory exerted upon him as a child.

Unable to read, he was one day presented by an aunt with "a cut version of the Caxton *Morte d'Arthur*" and from this one book there not only occurred the magic of discovery, but that he could read after all.

There was a "fight" can while away the tedium of the journey with a "paperback" until "lunch" when they might be served "bifstek".

In business "marketing know-how" and "public relations" appear to have gained full acceptance, and the growing advertising industry is based entirely on English expressions.

The way a new sporting award was named and adjudicated last month shows the uphill struggle facing the defenders of Hungary's unique Finno-Ugric tongue.

The 1976 "Fair Play" prizes were decided by a "zsliri" (jury) and the winners faced a "party". A "futball" player and a "hoki" (ice-hockey) player were turned down because of their overuse of the "bodicszek" (body-check) and "faul" (foul) in championship "meccs" (matches).

Malory, it is something of a puzzle as to why he should have believed that a "translation" might make the Arthurian stories any more accessible to children today than the adapted version that had so impressed him in his youth. Certainly he had no wish to bowdlerize Malory ("I'll have no part of the cleaning up for boys") but it is strange that it took him so long to realize that neither Caxton's Malory nor the Winchester manuscript—both of which he worked from—are capable of straight transference to a modern idiom. As the work progresses, and is described in letters to his agent and his American aide, he comes to distinguish the fundamental contrasts between the craft of novel-writing in the fifteenth and twentieth centuries, and his changing attitude towards what needs to be done is reflected in the draft texts that lie before us. The rather stiff compromise between Malory and modern English in the early chapters of "Merlin" gradually gives way to wholesale rewriting in the "Gawain" and "Lancelot" section ("No—wait—listen to me. Listen to me. Why, if you don't go, you're crazy. Why, you'd die out on it for years...").

At no point can these drafts by Steinbeck be seen to measure up to the high hopes he had of them, or even to hold promise of improvement if he had continued, and sensitive readers may be glad that he dealt with only a quarter of his original and never got within shouting distance of Malory's wonderful "Lancelot and Guinevere" or his "Most Piteous Tale of the Morte Arthur Sauz Guerdon". Nevertheless one cannot doubt the integrity of Steinbeck's affection for his sources or the adult rightness of his belief that

the Arthurian legends should be part of every young reader's experience, and the question which his *Acts of King Arthur* leaves unanswered is whether any means can be found to present the alien, and often apparently inconsequential, deeds of Malory's heroes in a way that meets modern expectations and which may ultimately draw the reader to Malory himself.

It seems to me that there are, in fact, two ways and that Steinbeck, in these preliminary rewritings, was seeing about between them. On the one hand there are simple reductions of the medieval texts—refashionings of the legends to make a unified volume of stories; and on the other hand there are imaginative reconstructions, where the author absorbs his sources and then recreates their world in a novel of his own.

Among currently available retellings of Arthurian legend for children, there are two volumes which Steinbeck himself might have come across as a child: the pastiche medieval stories written and illustrated by Howard Pyle in the early years of this century: *The Story of King Arthur and his Knights* and *The Story of the Champions of the Round Table* (Dover/Constable, £2.30 and £2.45). These are the first of four long, diffuse imitations, whose God-wottery owes more to Scott than it does to Malory, but they do have a consistency and a romantic garb which make some of our more modern collections seem distinctly thin. The best of these latter are perhaps Barbara Leonie Picard's *Stories of King Arthur* (Oxford UP, £2.50), and Roger Lancelyn Green's *King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table* (Puffin, 60p), which is the nearest modern

approach to the committed romanticism of Howard Pyle. Among imaginative re-workings of the legends, there is a growing body of powerful fictional interpretations which range from Rosemary Sutcliffe's historical novel *Sword at Sunset* to T. H. White's peerless *Once and Future King*, which Steinbeck noted as "a marvelously wrought book" (Collins, £2.50). More recently, however, there has appeared a neat little group of three books by Vera Chapman which interpret the age of chivalry through the lives of three women of the court: Vivian in *The Green Knight*, Lynett in *The King's*

*Damsel* and Ursulet in *King Arthur's Daughter* (Rex Collings, £2.50, £3.00 and £2.50). While not escaping a debt to Malory and the P. Raphaelites and guilty occasionally of lapses in her romantic idiom, Vera Chapman nonetheless catches something of the tension between fairy tale and harsh reality. A word of the imagination—true—but which has consonance with the ramifying adventure story drawn by the "knye presoner, Sir Thomas Malore, that God sende her good recover".

Brian Alderson

LOOKING FOR THINGS TO DO AT EASTER?

They're fantastic

NEW TINTIN COLOURING & DRAWING BOOKS

Real value - Herge's original drawings - Brilliant colour guides to help you - There are 6 books available now - 6 more coming in June - Only 12p each - Collect them all!

METHUEN CHILDREN'S BOOKS

For our catalogue and list of stockists write to: Methuen Children's Books, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE

## ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

## OPERA &amp; BALLET

**WENT GARDEN** 220 1055 (Garden)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

## LONDON THEATRE

**THE ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

## CONCERTS

**THE ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

## THEATRES

**THE ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

## WILD OATS

**THE ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

## SEPARATE TABLES

**THE ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

## DIRTY LINEN

**THE ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

## THEATRE

**THE ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

## THEATRE

**THE ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

## THEATRE

**THE ROYAL OPERA**  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

## CINEMAS

**LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE** 1930  
SUN. 2.00 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

**LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE** 1930  
SUN. 2.00 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

**LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE** 1930  
SUN. 2.00 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

**LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE** 1930  
SUN. 2.00 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

**LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE** 1930  
SUN. 2.00 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

**LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE** 1930  
SUN. 2.00 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

**LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE** 1930  
SUN. 2.00 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

**LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE** 1930  
SUN. 2.00 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

**LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE** 1930  
SUN. 2.00 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

**LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE** 1930  
SUN. 2.00 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)  
The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London. 7.30 p.m. Sat. 7.30 p.m. (Prom)

## THE ARTS

## Rediscovering the German Realists

Reacting against Expressionism and then Dada, the between-  
German Realists (Grosz,  
Beckmann and Dix the best  
known) were duly classified  
by a critic as *Neue Sachlich-  
keit*. Labelling of Linnean  
proportions provides an  
absorbing pastime for critics  
(and some artists), and gives  
the reviewer a method of pack-  
ing what looks like a lot of  
information into a short space.  
But it does tend to render  
individual painters into compo-  
sitions of white noise. Tom  
Wolfe calls the Success in Art  
game a game which the *Neue  
Sachlichkeit* lot certainly were  
not playing.

There are 27 of them repre-  
sented in an exhibition at the  
Piccadilly Gallery, and while  
they are uneven in quality, and  
the whole exhibition has a  
slightly hasty air about it,  
there are some fascinating  
individual paintings and draw-  
ings. These are artists, a few  
still alive, who responded  
soberly and harshly to post-  
1918 Germany, and were subse-  
quently hounded by Hitler for  
their "degenerate" subject mat-  
ter—urban landscape, café  
society, workers, private  
dreams—as does achievement,  
but there is an immediacy and  
relevance about the exhibition  
as a whole. Particularly potent  
are some small drawings by  
Gottfried Brockmann. One of  
a dressmaker's dummy, shows  
perhaps the source of his fea-  
tureless faces, a device which  
he uses to great effect in a  
delicate paragon of a  
Fotane's novel *Effi Briest*. To  
condense hopeless aspiration,  
class taboos and pointless tra-  
gedy into 18 square inches of  
drawing is no mean feat.

In his catalogue introduction,  
Codrington Pilkington  
expresses the hope that the  
exhibition "will encourage  
someone with larger space and  
more resources to mount the  
more complete survey that the  
movement deserves. It could be  
a worthwhile enterprise."

The Victor Waddington gal-  
lery has an entirely happy  
exhibition of small works by  
André Derain. Taken from his  
studio, they are watercolours

and gouaches emanating  
mainly from theatre and illu-  
stration projects, and combine  
verve with economy. The col-  
ours are rich and precise;  
rubric for *Personnage de  
Théâtre Oriental*, ink for a  
tippy *Pageant*. Looking at them  
one realises how satisfying it  
must be to create vivid and  
entertaining images with such  
apparent ease.

The recent interruption in  
the production of *The Times*  
meant I did not write a piece  
which would have included a  
mention of Christopher Stein's  
work at the William Derry gal-  
lery. Although the complete  
exhibition closed officially on  
Saturday, the gallery still has  
some of his work displayed.  
Stein is 37, has taught at  
Camberwell School of Art for  
10 years, and has chosen not  
to exhibit any of his work until  
now. The paintings are all  
recent so one does not know  
the stages of development that  
have been concealed; but the  
point at which we are invited  
to view is an interesting one.

Revering briefly to those  
stylistic composite counters,  
Stein could be in the Bechberg/  
Kosoff expressionist zone. But  
he is also quite individual as a  
lyrical landscape painter. He  
works on a small scale and the  
weight and atmosphere of each  
landscape is carried by com-  
paratively few brush marks.  
Which sounds like a recipe for  
sickness, but he is in fact the  
opposite of that. He can create  
a morning vapoury atmosphere  
by merging his marks, and the  
characteristic light of dusk by the  
sharp differentiation of broad  
strokes of grey, but you feel  
they are studies of a particular  
morning and a particular even-  
ing, not painterly approxima-  
tions. Sombre colours predom-  
inate, though he is not afraid  
of including, say, that almost  
impossibly picturesque duck  
egg green which occasionally  
occurs at sunset. And that is  
surely right; for sunsets con-  
tinue to happen, and some of  
us continue to respond to  
them, and there are still fresh  
ways to associate paint with  
those responses.

Paddy Kitchen

## For All Those Who Get Despondent Royal Court

## Irving Wardle

As a sideline to their main  
work, Wedekind and Brecht  
produced a number of plays  
whose appearances in the night-  
spots of Munich and Berlin are  
one of the romantic myths of  
pre-Hitler Germany. The idea  
of assembling some of their  
writings into a cabaret pro-  
gramme thus has an intrinsic  
appeal. The idea of estab-  
lishing detailed links  
between Brecht and his lesser-  
known forerunner.

However, I wish Peter Barnes

and Estella Schmid had man-  
aged to find some word other  
than "cabaret" for this pro-  
gramme at the Theatre Upstairs,  
which as it turns out is not  
much of a laugh, even politi-  
cally. The show consists of 48  
items, scrupulously selected to  
show off the two authors' inter-  
twining comments on art, love  
and politics. They range from  
three-line epigrams to substan-  
tial scenes and ballads, and are  
presented by a company of six  
including Anna Calder-Marshall,  
Dillys Laye, and the omni-  
competent actor-musician Terry  
Dougherty.

Most of the material is new  
to the English stage and among  
the items I am grateful to have  
seen are Brecht's rehearsal  
scenes for *Romeo and Juliet*

## 'Silver Streak' producer is not afraid to shoot his mouth off

For a film-maker to have his  
first independent production  
selected as the Royal Film  
of 1977 must constitute some kind  
of achievement, and Frank  
Yablans, producer of *Silver  
Streak*, is suitably delighted.  
Achievement means a great  
deal to him: he looks (though  
no fault of his own) like the  
perennially eager younger son  
in every Arthur Miller play  
about small-town American life,  
and the success ethic seems to  
run deep. Indeed, "under-  
achievement" is in his book. The  
first insult, one at present ex-  
clusively reserved by him for  
those New York critics who  
have failed to respond to *Silver  
Streak* on the ground that it is  
something less than intellectu-  
ally stimulating.

"It's got a great story, great  
characters, a great train  
sequence, what more do those  
people want? Something to  
impress by the Oscars which  
has been screened on the  
morning we met."

"One lousy nomination we  
got for *Silver Streak*, and that  
was for Sound. Can you imagine  
making a train film and not get-  
ting nominated for special  
effects? The stupidity of those  
Academy people never ceases  
to amaze me; how do they  
make *Rocky* best picture and  
not give anything to its star?  
How do you give *Network* four  
Oscars and not give one to its  
director? It's a crazy system,  
that's what it is. Not that I  
care: we got to be the Royal  
Film and now all I need is an  
award from the Bank of Eng-  
land and we'll be all right."

In a world where film-makers  
are less and less inclined to  
shoot their mouths off, Mr  
Yablans is an endearing excep-  
tion: the son of a cab driver in  
New York, he rose through the  
ranks of film sales to become  
President of Paramount Pic-  
tures where between 1968 and  
1975 he helped to turn an  
operating loss of 170 million  
dollars into a profit of 220 mil-  
lion. Then, however, Paramount's  
owners, Gulf and  
Western, appointed Barry  
Diller as Chairman of the  
Board over Mr Yablans's head.  
This Mr Yablans took to be an  
insult, and accordingly he then  
went independent.

"I am a very goal-oriented  
person and I did not see it as  
my personal goal to make Mr  
Diller the most successful man  
in the world. Unlike most  
departing executives, I had not,  
however, hidden any scripts in  
the bottom drawer to take with  
me, so after a few months out  
in the cold Fox found me on  
their doorstep and took me in  
to make *Silver Streak*. I think  
I may reach number three in  
their list of all-time money-  
makers, and even if we don't,  
I shall certainly say we have  
deserved to."



Frank Yablans

Since *Silver Streak* Mr  
Yablans has made *The Other  
Side of Midnight* from a Sidney  
Sheldon novel, and is now start-  
ing *The Fury* with Brian de  
Palma directing.

"I don't believe in wasting  
time, you start a film Feb-  
ruary, it should be in the  
cinemas October latest. Far too  
many movies have been nursed  
to death in post-production:  
I have to get on with your  
life."

From the time he started as  
the sales office at Warner Brothers  
in New York, Mr Yablans has  
done little else but get on with  
his life.

"Thirty dollars a week they  
paid me at first; then I got  
sent to Boston as a film book-  
er, then to Milwaukee as a sales-  
man. That meant you had to  
go around all the neighbour-  
hood cinemas, which in those  
days were still family-owned,  
and convince Mom and Pop  
that in three months time they  
would be getting a lot of busi-  
ness. I don't think I ever heard  
of even you had never seen.  
It was like selling suits."

This was 1957, and Mr Yeb-  
lans was then just 22:  
"You had to call better than  
the Metro salesman or the Fox  
salesman to get your film  
shown, and most of the time I  
went along, because I figured  
they'd never remember by the  
time they got the film that I  
wanted the same story. Then I  
thought, 'Some more, and I  
figured if I could make up plots  
which sounded that good maybe  
I should be in production and  
not selling.'"

Sheridan Morley

## South Bank summer

The ninth season of South  
Bank Summer Music, the third  
and last with which Neville  
Marriner will be associated as  
the artistic collaborator, will  
have as its two main themes  
music by Beethoven and  
Handel. The festival, which  
runs from August 7 to August  
18, will include the complete  
Beethoven string quartet cycle  
by the Cleveland Quartet, and  
a reconstruction of the first  
London performance of  
Handel's *Messiah* by the Aca-  
demy of St Martin-in-the-Fields,  
in a special edition prepared  
by Christopher Hogwood.

Alfred Brendel is to give two  
master classes on the Bee-  
thoven piano concertos. "We  
pressed him against his wishes  
to do it again," said Mr Mar-  
riner. "The classes two years  
ago were most revelatory. The  
Cleveland Quartet will also give  
two classes."

Most of the orchestral pro-  
grammes contain works by  
British composers and include  
the first London performance  
of Britten's cantata *Phaedra*,  
which had its premiere last  
year at the Aldeburgh Festival.  
It will be sung by Janet Baker,  
who also performs Beethoven's  
concerto "A. Ab Peridito!"  
for the first time in this  
country.

Summer Music will be pre-  
ceded by Magic of Vienna  
(July 19-23) and the Ballet  
Folklorico de Mexico (July 25-  
August 20) and followed by the  
London Festival Ballet (August  
24-September 15) and the  
Krakow Folk Song and  
Dance Ensemble of Poland  
(August 28-September 3).

The form of Magic of Vienna  
is being changed this year to  
give it a more varied flavour;  
the second half of the programme  
will take the form of a re-  
creation of Queen Victoria's  
Coronation ball of 1838 when  
Johann Strauss I played before  
the queen and her court.

The Summer Music festival  
attracted over 15,000 people  
last year and this year gains  
an additional week. One other  
special event is a performance  
of Handel's *Water Music* by the  
London School Concert Band  
on the river in the presence of  
fine.

Kenneth Gosling

## Welsh National Opera New Cardiff

## Kenneth Loveland

When it was introduced in the  
intimate surroundings of Cardiff's  
Sherman Theatre in  
January, 1976, the Welsh  
National Opera's production of  
*Albert Herring* impressed by its  
concentration of effect and  
meticulous observation of detail.  
The question was whether it  
could achieve the same effect  
in the more widespread New  
Theatre, where, during the  
company's spring season, it now  
finds itself, rebuilt almost  
entirely following the disastrous  
fire in the company's store last  
summer, during which it went  
up in flames along with 29  
other productions.

The answer is that it can  
and does, and, indeed, makes  
its points even more shrewdly  
than before. Ian Wat-Smith's  
production seems more sharp  
in outline, the characters more  
quickly established, the comedy  
more happily timed, the  
romantic exchanges between  
Sid (Henry Newman) and Nancy  
(Margaret Morgan) touched  
with just a touch more  
tender poetry. Alexander Mc-  
Pherson's sets describe with  
all their original flair for atmo-  
sphere the background in which  
one would expect to find  
Britten's people.

Ava June Lady Billows is a  
new, watchful drag, rather  
than a rampant one, and there-  
fore a more dangerous cus-  
tomer, and so is Sean Rea's  
likable Superintendent Budd.

The cast is otherwise un-  
changed. But Arthur Davies's  
Albert is now a more positive  
figure, more clearly defined  
in outline, the characters more  
quickly established, the comedy  
more happily timed, the  
romantic exchanges between  
Sid (Henry Newman) and Nancy  
(Margaret Morgan) touched  
with just a touch more  
tender poetry. Alexander Mc-  
Pherson's sets describe with  
all their original flair for atmo-  
sphere the background in which  
one would expect to find  
Britten's people.

The sketches of Florence Pike  
(Johanna Peters), the chirrupy  
been achieved by Jane (the ex-  
cellent Rita Collis), a bumbling Vicar  
Gedge (Julian Moyles), and Mr  
Herring (Menai Davies) still  
hold eye and ear among a whole  
gallery of clearly etched and  
well-sung, studies bleached in  
instinctive simplicity. Anthony  
Hose secures a lucid and trans-  
parent account of Britten's  
bright textures from the Welsh  
Philharmonia.

William Gaskill's production  
of *The Barber of Seville* also  
first saw the light of day in a  
small theatre. Mollie's Theatre  
Clwyd, in January this year,  
when William Mann drew  
attention to its practicality  
and unforced approach. These  
factors, too, survive in transfer  
to a larger stage in a produc-  
tion which has things to say,  
but says them without coming  
between the audience and the  
music, and owes much of its  
success to the easily manoeuvr-  
able cut-outs of William Dodder,  
capable of creating atmosphere  
(the long perspective of a  
Seville street at the start, for  
example) in simple terms.

Della Jones is the new  
Rosina. The potential of this  
Welsh soprano has not yet been  
imaginatively utilised by her  
native company. After this  
sparkling performance, witty  
and opportunistic, adventurous  
and usually successful in  
decoration, one hopes it will be.  
John Brecknock, taking over  
Almaviva, recovered from an  
initial nervousness to sing  
elegantly, although the evening  
was dominated by the fluent  
Figaro of Thomas Allen. Wyn  
Davies sought and preserved a  
lively pattern of tempi, though  
some of the ensembles were  
muddy.

Some of the notices on this  
page are reprinted from yes-  
terday's later editions.

## Claude Lorrain the Liber Veritatis



One of the most beautiful sequences of landscape drawings ever made

## British Museum

until 26 June

## ACADEMY 2 Oxford Street. 437 5129

## FROM TOMORROW

A gripping police drama from the

director of "ELVIRA MADIGAN"

## BO WIDERBERG'S

## THE MAN ON THE ROOF

(AA)







# La creme de la creme Opportunities

-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

## Executive Secretary

required to work for the Managing Director and occasionally the Chairman of Property Company in Welbeck Street, W.1.

Excellent job for responsible person who enjoys organising own work and the entire management of a small office.

Pleasant surroundings and generous salary plus usual benefits.

If this is of interest to you please telephone:

Mrs. J. S. Hughes,  
THE THOMSON ORGANISATION LTD.  
Thomson House  
P.O. Box 4YG  
4 Stratford Place  
London W1A 4YG  
Tel. No.: 01-492 0321, Ext. 30

£4,500

Chairman and Finance Director of well established City based International Trading Company require

## CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY

Must be capable, able to organize two men and handle a variety of duties including considerable personal work for the Chairman.

Replies in strict confidence to

BOX NO. 0825 J, THE TIMES

## PARTNER'S SECRETARY

A leading firm of City Solicitors require a Partner's Secretary in their Company Law Department.

The job offers a good salary, 4 weeks' annual holiday, free subscription to BUPA, and £5.50 per month LVs. You will have the latest IBM typewriter, and share your office with just one other person.

All you need is good shorthand, and if possible, a knowledge of audio typing, the ability to handle telephone calls, arrange appointments and meet and deal with clients.

If you would be interested in finding out more about the position, please give me, Janet Day, a call on 01-248 5038.

## PROCESSOR for overseas personnel

An international petrochemical/construction company whose offices overlook the river Thames at Kew, requires an Overseas Processor with experience in obtaining work permit visas for the Middle East.

As well as being a self-starter, he/she must be able to type and deal with all related administration connected with new contracts in Iran.

In return, we offer a good salary with generous fringe benefits, including a non-contributory pension scheme and free life assurance, an excellent subsidised canteen plus LVs and three weeks' annual vacation. For further details please telephone or write to

Sue Vernon

The Ralph M. Parsons Company Limited,  
Parsons House, Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, Middlesex  
Telephone 01-895 1322

## A Second Secretary for our Chairman

The Chairman's office of United Biscuits—one of Britain's largest food manufacturing companies—generates a fast and heavy work flow. That is why we wish to appoint someone to help the Chairman's secretary carry the load.

A first class education, a high level of secretarial training with speeds of 120/50 w.p.m. and several years' secretarial experience at managerial level are essential. Attention to detail, tenacity, and a sense of humour are equally important. The person we are looking for should be prepared to become deeply committed to the Company and its performance. The Chairman is also involved in outside activities connected with the food industry which makes the secretarial work even more interesting.

It sounds high pressure and it is for the right sort of secretary, however, involvement at this kind of policy making level will prove fulfilling. The appointment carries a salary of £3,300 per annum and benefits include 4 weeks holiday, subsidised cafeteria, hard-dressing salon, car parking, and an excellent pension scheme. For further details please write or telephone: Peggy Houston, Personnel Manager, United Biscuits Limited, Syon Lane, Isleworth, Middlesex, TW7 5NN. Telephone No.: 01-560 3131.

## Senior Secretaries

P. & O. Energy Division are looking for two Secretaries one to work for the Development Manager, the other for the Division's Financial Controller. Candidates, male or female, should have in addition to proficient audio typing skills, the ability to deal at a high level and will be required to undertake P.A. duties. The post of Financial Controller's Secretary will also include some schedule work. These are good openings for secretaries wishing to move into a young, dynamic business environment which provides challenging scope for them to work on their own initiative. Our attractive offices are based at Sloane Square and there are the fringe benefits associated with a large international organisation. Starting salaries will be negotiable around £3,000.

Please telephone or write for an application form to Coletta Hutchinson, P. & O. Energy Company, Bankers House, 25, Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Telephone 01-253 2500, Ext. 3190.

## Senior Secretaries

Haden Young are seeking two Senior Secretaries/PAs to work for Senior Executives at their comfortable, modern offices in Euston Road (near Euston Station and St. Pancras). Intelligence, initiative, tact and a pleasant personality are the qualities required for these responsible positions, together with first rate shorthand typing and audio experience. The Company operates a 35 hour week enabling you to finish at 4 p.m. on Friday. Salary will be around £3,000 plus for the right applicants. Four weeks annual holiday, subsidised staff restaurant. Please phone or write to Denise Judd, Haden Young Ltd., 141 Euston Road, London, NW1. Tel: 01-387 1288.

**HADEN YOUNG** Building, Industrial and Process Services Engineers

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the WELFARE OF CHILDREN IN HOSPITAL

National Charity concerned with sick children need a general Administrator to administer the Head Office and co-ordinate the work of groups throughout the country. Its work has previously been carried out by volunteers and part-time help. The demands on the Head Office and the expansion of our organisation has made it necessary for one or more European language individual to fill this post. Salary for the successful applicant £4,000-£4,500. Are you interested in being involved in this work and joining our team at Exton House (near Waterloo), 7 Exton Street, London SE1 8UE.

## SECRETARY/P.A.

Urgently required for Marketing/Sales Manager of International Musical Instrument Company. Normal secretarial duties, administration of activities of Manager and his two Product Promotion Assistants, handling of enquiries from professional musicians, participation in trade shows. We need somebody who will become an integral part of a small (but expanding), friendly, hard-working team. Knowledge of one or more European languages useful and some secretarial experience in PR and/or the music trade useful but not essential.

Please phone Rosemary Wakeley  
NORLIN MUSIC SERVICES LTD  
836 8131

## EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

FOR NATIONAL DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

The Training Advisor of this major trade association requires a very capable person to act both as his assistant and his secretary. He is looking for a Secretary/P.A. who has several years' experience working at senior management level, who is now seeking a demanding and responsible job where, having acquired excellent secretarial skills, she/he can now concentrate on assisting with the administration of the training department's activities, as having some experience in this area. The successful applicant is likely to be aged between 25 and 35, have a secretarial or technical college qualification and have been educated to "A" level standards. The salary is negotiable to £3,500 p.a. Benefits include subsidised lunches, contributory pension scheme, 3 weeks holiday, rising to 4 weeks after 2 years. Please apply giving brief details to:

**NATIONAL DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION**  
20 Eastbourne Terrace,  
Paddington, London W2 6LE.  
01-282 8722.

and mark your application for the attention of Miss L. Hughes.

## Fantastic Career Prospects NON-SECRETARIAL

Do you want a challenge—the chance to really stretch yourself? It's all waiting for you at a Counselor with our rapidly expanding International Personnel Organisation. You'll specialise, assisting Client Companies with staff problems, and guiding Job Seekers. Full training, the opportunity to progress into management, a top salary and most of all total job satisfaction await you. If you are ambitious, quick thinking, with plenty of common sense and initiative to see a job through from start to finish call me now.

Arme Morris 734 0911  
DRAKE PERSONNEL,  
225 Regent Street, W.1.

## CHRISTIAN DIOR TIES

Managing Director of Christian Dior Ties and

requires

## Personal Assistant

Should be capable of accepting responsibility, performing all office routine duties including shorthand, dictation, typing, answering correspondence, export documentation, together with administrative duties involved in Marketing and Buying; plus reception of clients in showroom and offices in the heart of New Bond Street. Start immediately.

Salary £3,000 plus  
Tel: Mr. Franklin on 409 0054

## Commercial Supervisor/

Personnel Officer

A highly interesting and challenging position. The successful candidate will be responsible for the recruitment, selection, training and development of staff. The position involves a high level of responsibility and a high level of commitment. The successful candidate will be a member of the Institution of Personnel Management (IPM) and will have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. The salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Mr. Harvey, 405 3075.

Deve Recruitment  
Dance Inn House  
285 Strand  
London WC2R 1AD  
01-250 2621  
WCCR 1AD  
405 9781/4

## ADVERTISING/PUBLISHING

After 5 years and rewarding years I have to leave my job for personal reasons and need an immediate replacement. My P.A. secretary used to work on her own in a publishing house. She is a professional and competent person. She is a member of the Institution of Personnel Management (IPM) and has a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. The salary is negotiable and will be commensurate with experience and qualifications. Please send your CV to: Mr. Harvey, 405 3075.

If you are over 25 and don't mind hard work and will be a friendly, outgoing person, please contact: Mr. Harvey, 405 3075.

Then contact  
JULIA KILPATRICK on  
01-437 5811  
Graduate Girls/Men

## SECRETARY with experience Office Management

Experienced Secretary with office management experience. Salary £3,500 p.a. Substantial perks including free holidays. Ring 01-499 0231/2

## Dynamic Mayfair Promotions Company

Salary to £3,500 p.a. Substantial perks including free holidays. Ring 01-499 0231/2

## JEAN MACHINE

PUTNEY

## PERSONNEL OFFICER

£3,750

The person we are looking for should be aged between 25 and 30, intelligent and able to work without supervision. An ability to deal with and to understand people is of prime importance and a knowledge of Personnel work would be an advantage. Some typing is essential as you will handle your own correspondence.

You will assist the Personnel and Financial Director and will deal with the personnel admin, interviewing and selecting sales staff for our London shops.

If you are looking for a career with a young, expanding company ring Sue Lee on 01-759 7539 to discuss an interview.

## SECRETARY REQUIRED

to assist the Personal Assistant and the Managing Director

This is a position of responsibility requiring the usual secretarial skills together with tact and diplomacy. Duties are varied and include extensive travel arrangements. You will be expected to become part of the team working with the company. Age is immaterial but the successful applicant should have a mature personality, and a non-smoker/carer driver would be preferred.

If you meet these requirements we offer you a very good salary together with quarterly bonus, membership of a private health scheme, 4 weeks' annual holiday and a working life in air-conditioned offices in Wimbledon with a young, growing company. Please telephone Mrs. Hobbs on 947 5099. An evening interview can be arranged.

## Get on with Leg now!

SECS—AUDIO—PAs UP TO £3,850+++

\*CONVEYANCING \*LITIGATION \*COMPANY \*PROBATE

VACANCIES FOR EXP. LEGAL SECS. ALSO EXP. SECS. WHO WANT TO GO LEGAL, OVER 30 POSTS.

RING 427 7480 OR 427 4187, NOW!

## Legal Executive and Secretarial Agency

CRIMINAL

Salaries £3,000 a.p.w. with possibility of subsidised S.W.S. (turnover £1m. 10 weeks' holiday. (This year's honours.)

PLEASE TELEPHONE 01-499 2061

## UP TO £4,000

The globe-trotting Director of a small Diamond Broking firm in the City is looking for a trustworthy Secretary/P.A. capable of running the office efficiently and wishing to make a career in this particular field. Excellent prospects of promotion and travel.

## SENIOR SECRETARIES

175 New Bond St., W.1.  
01-499 0922; 01-493 5907

## MAYFAIR PROPERTY COMPANY

We are seeking an efficient, young Secretary, 21-25, to take responsibility for the smooth running of our office. Opportunity to undertake Property Management. Salary to £3,000 a.p.w. with possibility of subsidised S.W.S. (turnover £1m. 10 weeks' holiday. (This year's honours.)

## RELINQUISHING SERVICE

49 Great Ormond St., W.C1.  
Telephone: 01-405 2028

## PRIVATE NURSES FOR CAIRO

2 SRNs urgently required for 30 bedded surgical floor of modern private hospital in Cairo for 1 year with option to renew contract. Salary £300 per month tax-free. To share full home hospital free of charge. 6 weeks paid holiday and free return airfare.

## ANGELA MORTIMER LTD

(Recruitment Consultants)  
106 Piccadilly. 499 5078.

## COMPETENT ALL ROUNDER

American Hotel Company requires someone to run their London Sales Office who can take shorthand, type and possibly operate a telex but definitely organise the lines of two hectic sales executives. Preferably over 25 years, with a calm nature. Salary in the region of £3,250. We also need a part-time secretarial help. For further details please ring 01-734 6697

## PARTNERS' SECRETARY

Circa £3,700

For professional Consulting Engineers. Administrative and shorthand ability, reliable and willing to work, and able to take responsibility. Pleasant office and interesting work. Written applications to: J. M. D. Potter, 12/15 Great Titchard, London WC1V 7TH.

## PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY

required for our dynamic Chairman

We are a young, expanding, friendly company manufacturing electronic-leisure products, and are offering around £3,500 p.a. for an intelligent outgoing person with excellent secretarial and organising skills, and several years' experience at Director level. A driving licence, one European language, preferably German, and the freedom to travel UK and abroad are essential.

This responsible position offers varied and interesting efficient contact, and relies on personal initiative. You must be able to work under pressure. Interested? PLEASE RING LIZ MERRETT ON 235 5444 TO ARRANGE AN INTERVIEW.

Hours: 9.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Additional benefits, including generous bonuses and LVs.

Please apply for an appointment to: Mr P. Durrant, tel. 01-623 3080.

## PERSONAL SECRETARY

CIRCA £3,500 P.A.

## International Metal Brokers

with modern offices within easy reach of Liverpool Street and Moorgate Stations, nice friend and helpful atmosphere.

## SECRETARY FOR SENIOR PARTNER REQUIRED

Age 20-30 with good education standard and secretarial skills. Previous Commercial experience desirable. Hours: 9.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Additional benefits, including generous bonuses and LVs.

Please apply for an appointment to: Mr P. Durrant, tel. 01-623 3080.

## PA/Secretary/Office Manager(ess)

for small W.1 advertising agency—circa £3,500.

This is a real opportunity for a young lady with advertising experience who requires more than just typewriter bashing. If you have all the usual secretarial skills, a professional but friendly character, and want a career in advertising, this could be the job for you. The position involves a varied and responsible role from being secretary to both our very charming Chairman and our energetic Director, to coping with a staff of 15. The people are great fun and the location in Golden Square excellent. The vacancy occurs because our present P.A. has been offered the opportunity of the next step—i.e. Account Executive.

Ring Pat Revell on 626 2424 if you are interested.

## TEMPORARY SECRETARIES

Immediate bookings

SW1 £2.05

W1 £1.90

NW8 £1.85

Long term, speeds 100/60, also Executive Secretaries.

West End, £2.10 to £2.50.

Open Wednesday and Thursday till 8 p.m.

BRISTKRAFT AGENCY

26 Warwick Street, W.1.

Telephone: 437 2882

## SECRETARY/PA

Finance Director of a public Holding Company

small modern offices Victoria Street, S.W.1.

interesting and challenging work. Opportunity to undertake Property Management. Salary to £3,000 a.p.w. with possibility of subsidised S.W.S. (turnover £1m. 10 weeks' holiday. (This year's honours.)

PLEASE TELEPHONE 01-499 2061

## SECRETARY/P.A.

DAGENHAM

General Manager of a Major Insurance Company is looking for a competent Secretary/P.A. to £3,500 p.a. Salary negotiable. Good shorthand/typing and fast and accurate. Please write to: Mr. Harvey, 405 3075.

## UNBURY-ON-THAMES

Secretary required for a young, expanding, friendly company manufacturing electronic-leisure products, and are offering around £3,500 p.a. for an intelligent outgoing person with excellent secretarial and organising skills, and several years' experience at Director level. A driving licence, one European language, preferably German, and the freedom to travel UK and abroad are essential.

This responsible position offers varied and interesting efficient contact, and relies on personal initiative. You must be able to work under pressure. Interested? PLEASE RING LIZ MERRETT ON 235 5444 TO ARRANGE AN INTERVIEW.

Hours: 9.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Additional benefits, including generous bonuses and LVs.

Please apply for an appointment to: Mr P. Durrant, tel. 01-623 3080.

## Secretary to Head of P.R.

Around £3,100

This is an interesting responsible post combining secretarial duties with P.R. activities which will include answering queries about the company, distribution of press releases and organising our film library.

Candidates should be experienced secretaries, who as well as possessing excellent shorthand and typing skills, have a pleasant telephone manner and an interest in P.R. work.

Excellent benefits include flexible time, subsidised restaurant, 4 weeks holiday, pleasant modern offices.

The Wellcome Foundation is a major British-based pharmaceutical organisation whose work is aimed at the betterment of mankind. Location is close to Euston Station.

Please write to or ring the Personnel Officer, The Wellcome Foundation, 100, Strand, London WC2R 2EL. Tel.: 01-387 4477, Ext. 332.

## ADMIN SECRETARY

c. £3,200

We are looking for a mature Secretary, probably in 30's, who is well organised and experienced in general admin. duties and figure/schedule typing, to assist the Company Administrator of an International Fashion reporting and consultancy business.

We have pleasant offices near Oxford Circus, offer excellent non-contributory benefits including BUPA, pension, life insurance, and we give 50p LV's plus seasonal ticket loans.

Phone Denise Jacques on 637 4300

## NIGEL FRENCH ENTERPRISES LTD.

## SUPER SECRETARY

AROUND £3,000 p.a.

Our Chairman's office needs an additional Secretary to cope with the increasing work load connected with the company's expansion of the W. 1. Smith Group of Companies.

Duties will include typing correspondence, dealing efficiently with the company's press and public relations, and secretarial duties for the Chairman.

The job is interesting and varied with responsibilities ranging from being secretary to both our very charming Chairman and our energetic Director, to coping with a staff of 15. The people are great fun and the location in Golden Square excellent. The vacancy occurs because our present P.A. has been offered the opportunity of the next step—i.e. Account Executive.

Ring Pat Revell on 626 2424 if you are interested.

Hours: 9.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Additional benefits, including generous bonuses and LVs.

Please apply for an appointment to: Mr P. Durrant, tel. 01-623 3080.

## PA/Secretary/Office Manager(ess)

for small W.1 advertising agency—circa £3,500.

This is a real opportunity for a young lady with advertising experience who requires more than just typewriter bashing. If you have all the usual secretarial skills, a professional but friendly character, and want a career in advertising, this could be the job for you. The position involves a varied and responsible role from being secretary to both our very charming Chairman and our energetic Director, to coping with a staff of 15. The people are great fun and the location in Golden Square excellent. The vacancy occurs because our present P.A. has been offered the opportunity of the next step—i.e. Account Executive.

Ring Pat Revell on 626 2424 if you are interested.

Hours: 9.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Additional benefits, including generous bonuses and LVs.

Please apply for an appointment to: Mr P. Durrant, tel. 01-623 3080.

## TEMPORARY SECRETARIES

Immediate bookings

SW1 £2.05

W1 £1.90

NW8 £1.85

Long term, speeds 100/60, also Executive Secretaries.

West End, £2.10 to £2.50.

Open Wednesday and Thursday till 8 p.m.

BRISTKRAFT AGENCY

26 Warwick Street, W.1.

Telephone: 437 2882

## SECRETARY/PA

Finance Director of a public Holding Company

small modern offices Victoria Street, S.W.1.

interesting and challenging work. Opportunity to undertake Property Management. Salary to £3,000 a.p.w. with possibility of subsidised S.W.S. (turnover £1m. 10 weeks' holiday. (This year's honours.)

PLEASE TELEPHONE 01-499 2061

## SECRETARY/P.A.

</

There are two sides to the tragedy: Mr Smith's short-sightedness and the opportunism of Bishop Muzorewa

## Every day brings disaster nearer for Rhodesia

As Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, prepared for his southern Africa safari to test the prospects of a peaceful constitutional settlement in Rhodesia, the chances appear from Salisbury to be slimmer than ever.

Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, is belatedly attempting to mount a referendum among the country's 6,000,000 blacks to establish whom they regard as their leader and hoping that he will be able to negotiate a constitutional settlement with the victor. However, he intends to exclude from the referendum the African nationalist guerrilla leaders Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa who appears to have the mass of African support inside the country is pressing for a speedy multi-racial referendum to be open to all candidates including Mr Smith, Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe, with the victor negotiating a constitutional settlement with the British.

The Patriotic Front leaders, Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe, are placing their faith in victory by war and say they want an African-majority interim Government to be instituted before any elections take place. However, they have committed themselves to an election before independence is granted.

It is, in fact, just over a year since the last attempt by Mr Smith to reach an internal settlement with the black leaders collapsed. On that occasion, Mr Smith had been negotiating with Mr Nkomo. Ironically, in the light to today's attitudes, Mr Smith made it clear then that he regarded Mr Nkomo as the most pragmatic of the rival contenders for the leadership of the Africans, and the one with whom the whites could most easily reach an accommodation and a peaceful

solution. Just before the negotiations, Mr Smith described Mr Nkomo as "a man prepared to take decisions, to lead." It was his guess, Mr Smith said, that Mr Nkomo had majority support among Rhodesia's Africans.

Today it is Mr Smith's expressed intention to exclude Mr Nkomo from an internal settlement. In his current view, Mr Nkomo is a man of uncompromising violence, a communist puppet with negligible popular support within the country. Instead Mr Smith is attempting to institute a referendum on the African opinion in the belief that Bishop Muzorewa will command overwhelming support. It appears to be Mr Smith's hope that he will then be able to negotiate a reasonable settlement with the bishop.

Eighteen months ago, just before his political flirtation with Mr Nkomo, Mr Smith had a very different opinion of Bishop Muzorewa's leadership qualities. He said the main weakness of the Bishop's African National Council was its "lack of leadership". The man supposed to be its leader (the Bishop) could not lead, Mr Smith said.

It is difficult to assess whether this ability to perform dazzling acts of volte face is a strength or weakness in Mr Smith. It was, perhaps, a strength when, after keeping

Mr Nkomo in detention for a decade and describing him as "a forgotten man as far as the Africans are concerned", he proved flexible enough to release him and negotiate with him at Victoria Falls in August 1975. In the same terms, it was his strength that after dismissing the Bishop, at the time of the Pearce Commission in 1972, as an agitator, negotiating with him in 1974, and dismissing him as inadequate in 1976, he now once again sees him to be the vehicle of white Rhodesia's salvation.

Most white Rhodesians take these mercurial variations in their leader's political assessments of his black adversaries with stoic faith and trust in his political acumen. However, looking back in terms of Mr Smith's changing fancies one sees a tragic array of lost opportunities.

Following the Pearce Commission and the emergence of Bishop Muzorewa as the undisputed leader of the Africans in 1972, he missed an opportunity of an early settlement with the bishop by delaying, until the fall of the Portuguese in Mozambique and the seizure of power by Frelimo, caused a radical change in the aspirations of even the most moderate blacks. At Victoria Falls in 1975, the African nationalists were still united behind the bishop, but the settlement

negotiations collapsed because Mr Smith would not grant immunity to those he regarded as terrorist leaders. Yet a year later he sat with those same leaders at the conference table in Geneva.

Again, according to Mr Smith, his internal negotiations last year with Mr Nkomo broke down because the African leader wanted an immediate surrender of power and a voting franchise which would have secured an African majority at the first elections. Six months later, of course, he conceded these very points to Dr Kissinger.

If Mr Smith's political short-sightedness is one tragedy, Bishop Muzorewa's opportunism is another. The bishop's undoubted popularity stems primarily from his success in uniting, at the time of Pearce, the two bitterly opposed nationalist factions. This unity enabled the nationalists under the bishop to reject the Smith-Home settlement proposals which would have given majority rule to white Rhodesia.

Throughout the Pearce campaign and afterwards, Bishop Muzorewa called for the release of the detained African nationalist leader, Mr Nkomo, the Rev Ndabandani Sichele and their senior aides, one of whom was Mr Mugabe. This release

came in November 1974 at the start of the settlement initiative which ended with the abortive Victoria Falls conference in August 1975.

A power struggle between the various nationalist politicians had to be both inevitable and indecisive given the refusal of Mr Smith to allow any test of African popular opinion. Indeed as late as last December Mr Smith said he had not considered the idea of holding any test of African opinion.

To their credit, the black presidents of the so-called front-line states of Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana, realized when last year's Geneva conference was mounted that it would be to the Rhodesian nationalists' advantage to sink their differences and attend the conference as a united body. To this end they promoted unity negotiations and the prospect of forming a united front was discussed by Mr Nkomo and Bishop Muzorewa in Botswana.

However, before any agreement was reached, Bishop Muzorewa made a dramatic return to Rhodesia after an absence of months. He was received by a jubilant crowd of supporters modestly estimated by foreign correspondents to be between one and two hundred thousand and at this point the bishop, the initiator of nationalist unity, suddenly lost interest in united fronts and



Dr Owen: he will find that the prospects for a settlement appear to be slimmer than ever

cratic system had been instituted, a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian power struggle would have been easier to attain.

The onerous task of Dr Owen now would seem to be to persuade Mr Smith and Bishop Muzorewa to merge their ideas of a referendum and to postpone it until after the establishment of an interim government. Meanwhile Bishop Muzorewa needs to be persuaded to apply for membership of the Patriotic Front - and Mr Nkomo, Mr Mugabe and the front-line presidents need to be persuaded to accept him. Such prospects do indeed seem like pie in the sky. There is one item of diplomatic ammunition the Foreign Secretary might like to draw upon. In September 1975, Mr Smith proclaimed that he believed the majority of black Rhodesians as well as the majority of white Rhodesians support me and my policies.

Three months later he said: "I don't believe in black majority rule ever in Rhodesia now in 4,000 years. I believe in black and white working together. If one day it is white and the next blacks, I believe we have failed and it will be disaster for Rhodesia." Sadly it is becoming evident that more and more people the majority of black Rhodesians as well as the majority of white Rhodesians support me and my policies.

Michael Knipe

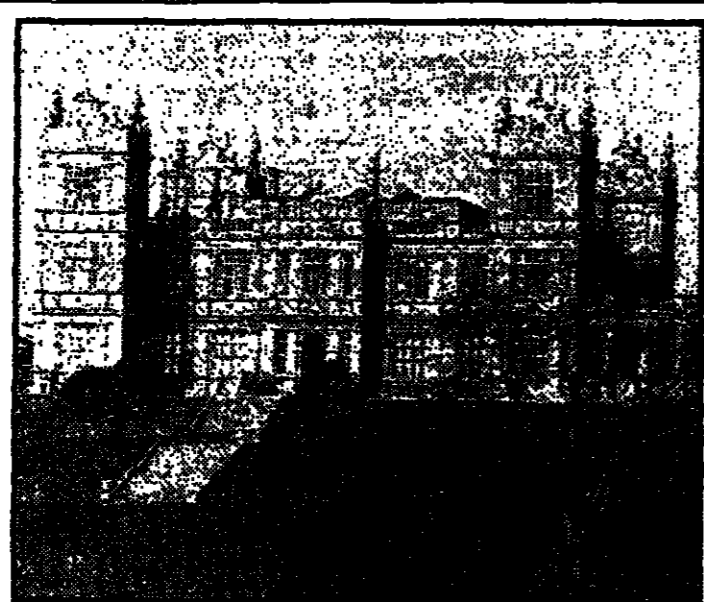
In 1958, having completed at the age of 25 my first book—a new biography of Lord Randolph Churchill—I impudently wrote to the sixties Earl of Rosebery to seek his approval and assistance in writing a biography of his father, the brilliant but ill-starred Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister of the 1890s.

He replied, somewhat curtly, but understandingly, that he considered the two-volume biography by his brother-in-law, Lord Crewe, perfectly adequate. I accepted his decision, but pondered other possibilities with sadness, as I was already fascinated by the mysterious and enigmatic Rosebery. "In short," as E. T. Raymond wrote, "the man was a puzzle, and puzzles are always interesting."

Shortly afterwards, two unforeseen events occurred. Lord Rosebery was incensed by a somewhat casual passage in Rosebery's biography of Sir Charles Dilke which, in his view, gravely and unfairly harmed his parents' reputations. In this angry mood he was staying at Lord Bevedbrook's house in the South of France with Sir Winston Churchill, in whose wartime government he had served, when my biography of Lord Randolph appeared.

Sir Winston had been courteous but unhelpfully unenthusiastic about an unknown undergraduate following in his footsteps as his father's biographer and, while not being at all unhelpful, had not been noticeably helpful in my endeavours. My book, however, delighted him. He read it virtually at one gulp and spoke of it with excitement and pleasure to his friends.

As a direct result, I received a letter from Lord Rosebery inviting me to undertake the biography of his father. It was in no sense to be an official biography, but all his father's papers—and they turned out to be a biographer's dream—would be at my disposal. He and Lady Rosebery would be glad to see us at Mentmore very shortly. My young wife and I, with nothing about Mentmore, and we had no experience at all of the kind of world that Mentmore still represented. Met at Leighton Buzzard station by Lady Rosebery, we were awestruck as we drove up to this vast establishment in which we were astounded at the treasures it contained. (In my biography, for obvious reasons, I did not detail these, nor others in the family's possession). However



## Days of delight at Mentmore

often I visited Mentmore and stayed there. I could not begin to know all of this amazing personal collection of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, the father-in-law of my subject. What I did learn was a great deal about that man, his taste, perception, and extraordinary artistic vision. It is, after all, difficult not to admire a man who was not only generations ahead of his time as a collector, but who was modest enough to remark that it was cheaper to buy antique French furniture (of the highest quality) than to shop at Mappes.

To separate the collection and the house—built between 1850 and 1855—is impossible. Paxton, the architect of the Crystal Palace, was in effect ordered to design the house round the collection, and not to build an ordinary rich man's country house. The result was a palace-museum that had many practical imperfections. "You may go in or out, you may not slip in or out," Sir Edward Grey once said—and it was (in more senses than one) rather cold. But to me it was a blaze of colour, beauty and majesty.

It was, of course, a Rothschild mansion, and I always felt

closer to Rosebery at Dalmeny, and particularly in Barmouth, his rebuilt castle on the Firth of Forth. But walking through Mentmore's glittering corridors, with their fabulous artefacts, I had an immense sensation of a human presence, of a lifetime's work, of an immortal gift to later generations.

The fifth Earl's son, my host and benefactor, was very different from his father, but whom I came to love and to love. It could be said of him, as Winston Churchill wrote of his famous father, that "it is difficult to convey the pleasure I derived from his conversation as it ranged easily and spontaneously upon all kinds of topics, from grave to gay, from lively to severe."

No one would have called Harry Rosebery an enigma. He was a man to get to know, but behind an apparently intimidating manner he had immense kindness, shrewdness, intelligence, loyalty, and remarkably wide friendships. He was devoted to Rosebery, and the stablemate me by remarking that Michael Foot was the best dinner companion in London. His wife was—and still is—a person of spirit, warmth, and genuine wit.

Meals at Mentmore and Dalmeny were usually lively affairs in whose debates the outsider was wise not to intervene, lest these formidable and devoted arguers were to turn their combined artillery upon him. The standards of vigour, argument and wit were high, and no quarter was asked or given. I cannot recall these epic engagements without laughter and delight.

The Roseberys ran Mentmore with style, but also with warmth and charm. Their kindnesses to my wife and myself were innumerable.

Until Rosebery's death in 1974 they made the spring pilgrimage from Dalmeny to Mentmore, where they stayed until the end of July, then to return to Dalmeny for the winter. Everything was perfectly maintained, and I found the *grande tenue* of Mentmore neither intimidating nor anachronistic. It was a happy home.

Now it appears as a result of almost incredible indifference that this gem may be destroyed. If the collection goes then the heart will have left Mentmore, which will only be a crumbling husk. The life work of Meyer de Rothschild will have vanished and with it his just claim to immortality. And so, will the home of Archibald, fifth Earl of Rosebery, and his adoring wife, Hannah.

Few of her letters to him survive as he destroyed most of them in his agony after her death. One of the few I discovered was a note from "Hannah" to "Archie" enclosing a record of the Mentmore treasures of her father. It ends:

And now, in this handling it over to your care, I feel yours are the only hands which are fitted to hold what he, whom I consider as perfect as any mortal may be, cared for. I could not speak this. Excuse a letter. Your Loving Hannah.

Very soon, a gathering chapter of our history may have gone for ever, and with it, a wonderful and moving chapter of mine.

It is still possible, with imagination and vision, that all our children may have the opportunity and joy of visiting Mentmore.

Robert Rhodes James  
The author is Conservative MP for Cambridge. His biography, *Rosebery*, was published in 1963.

## One in the eye for the glib and a salute to the brave

Bernard Levin

I have forborne to comment on the Indian election result hitherto because I would not like to be seen to have taken a position which I have only to retract. The information—the system of China. The indifference, if not contempt, of the Indian people for democracy could not be more complete; it is fully justified; and Indian elections, therefore, constitute a pointless farce. Verb, sap.

Enter, and pass across the stage, several hundred million Indians. Some push and shove, others patiently wait their turn; some are coughing in an ominous manner, others could clearly do with a square meal; here, one appears to be praying to some outlandish god; there, a group are huddled together talking excitedly in Peter Sellers accents. India passes; and when she has passed, there remains a democracy and a tedious hold on it that puts our home-grown *faux pas* to shame.

Mrs Gandhi's gamble, when she took it, looked almost impossible of failure; which is presumably why she took it. She had everything she wanted for the security of her rule: the constitution had been rewritten, the judges were either tamed or threatened, tens of thousands of her opponents in jail, the press mostly controlled and, in those instances where it refused to be controlled, persecuted. Parliament, a straggling instrument in her hands, and Mr Michael Foot cowering, kow-towing and bawling in her wake.

She had, then, everything her rule needed, save the thing it needed most: legitimacy. To gain that, she had to hold an election, and a free election, too. So most of the restrictions on most of the press were lifted; most of those detained without trial were released; and she went to the country, clearly confident that she would be returned overwhelmingly, with no one and nothing to stand in her way thereafter. The rest is history; and so is she.

The squabbling opposition could never unite, said the western wiseacres; its members were too ambitious, too greedy for power, too like Mrs Gandhi themselves. The squabbling opposition thereupon united. Well, but the apathy of the people would show clearly how little weight the intellectuals' complaints about freedom carried with them. Then the biggest political crowds seen in India for decades began to turn up to the Opposition's meetings. Ah, they had only come to gaze at the strange sight, Mr. Historians to vote, and not for such trumpery decorations as democracy. And, duly, on polling day, the Indian people voted for the victor, the victor, and the victor.

Right at the end of the campaign, Mr Jayaprakash Narayan, half-dead from incarceration, sickness and campaigning, wrote a final appeal to the voters. I think it is worth quoting, for it clearly expresses the Indian people's wish which the Indian people want to the polls. This is what JP wrote:

In the name of all those who struggled for our country's freedom, I appeal to each one of you: free India, defeat the dictator. This is the last chance. If you fail, 19 months of tyranny shall become 19 years of terror.

Freedom is the first requisite. How will the voters be able to exercise their freedom if they are robbed of all effectiveness? How can you even talk or write about it? How can we have accountability if power is exercised by back-room operators who do not even hold office? The servants of the black 19 months—hundreds of thousands into jails, the tortures inflicted on them, the untold suffering of their families, the humiliating laws so that a citizen does not even have the right to life, liberty as well as legal ex-

tortures, destroying homes and the people's lives are not cheap happenings. They are what the dictatorship is about.

Many efforts have been made to hoodwink you. . . . They have tried to seduce you with promises, to frighten you with threats, to scare you with stories of violence, of external armaments, of foreign aid. They have tried to pass the blame for their cowardly deeds on to you, to say who were in jail. They have tried to bribe you with last-minute concessions. They have tried to mislead you with lies. . . .

JP was right. But in this world it is rarely enough to be right. What was so heartening about the Indian election result, that the people—most of the poor, many illiterate, many hungry, many in debt, many diseased—did not vote to give their mouths, to exchange of clash and buzz of democratic politics for the ordered silence of dictatorship, to forget tradition left to them by Raj, the Mahatma and Gandhi's father. Instead, they voted in a way which put ancient and sophisticated democracies to shame—United States with wretched turnout of under per cent, France and Italy with their willingness to roll and let a communist take the helm, the United Kingdom with one constituent party by unending war.

The Indian people voted the greatest cause that can put to an electorate: freedom. For 19 months they had sated the quality of life on an authoritarian regime. Instead, they wanted an elected government to turn that authoritarianism into real and lasting democracy. They rejected that alternative, and shot the way to those who stung themselves India's better. We salute them; and let us hope that the world will offer such a choice as India did.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977



## make room for the old

Over the next three years, with extensions to our existing Homes, as well as buildings on two new sites, we hope to make room for 100 extra residents in our family. Only with your help can we go ahead in making this big effort to shorten our long waiting list. Please help generously and quickly. There is a desperate need to help these old people with care and love. Please send your gift urgently by FREEPOST (no stamp required) to Brian Collin, Dept. 7 Methodist Homes for the Aged, FREEPOST, LONDON SW1H 9BL.

Methodist Homes for the Aged, FREEPOST, LONDON SW1H 9BL

Telephone 01-530 0074

Secretary: Brian Collin M.A., B.Sc. Pastoral Director: Rev. Reginald W. Hoppe.

Saul Bellow, the American novelist and winner of last year's Nobel prize for literature, has arrived in Edinburgh to receive another trophy for his masterpiece, *Bellow* has become the third winner of Scotland's only international literary award, the Neil Gunn Fellowship, founded in memory of the Scottish novelist who died in 1973.

For his prize, which amounts to £1,000 and three weeks of moderately lavish hospitality from the Scottish Arts Council, Bellow has no doubt to do with the prize, which he will do in Edinburgh next Wednesday, and meet the press, an activity he is said to dislike immensely. But he was persuaded to attend a champagne reception in his honour in the Victorian splendour of the city's Cafe Royal yesterday, in spite of jet lag.

Bellow, whose constant theme is the individual's fight to survive in an urban society, fell foul of the urban society himself at Heathrow airport. He was stranded by an airline strike and had to be ferried to Garwick.

Ian Grant Cummings, the Arts Council's public relations man, whispered a warning at the door: Bellow is one of those writers who believes he should be judged by his books and not by his public persona. The author is clearly aware of the dangers; the hero of his latest book, *Humboldt's Gift*, is a man whose creative talent dries up through attending too many champagne receptions.

Cummings also spoke of the award and its two previous winners, the American Heinrich Böll and the Nigerian Chinua Achebe. "There is a danger that a Scottish creaking towards devotion could become

## The Times Diary

A writer erecting his defences

inward-looking and concerned only with his own back yard. There is a danger that, if devoted to the cause, the London link will be lost."

The guest of honour, a thin wisp of a man with a ready laugh, confessed that he had never been to Scotland, although as a child at school he had been filled up with Scottish writers like Burns, Carlyle, Scott and Bowdler. He had only just begun to read Neil Gunn, and resisted all pressures to say what he thought of him.

He was equally coy on his opinions of current British novelists. "Shall I start with the eighteenth century or shall I house up some contemporaries?" He had read Angus Wilson, Pritchett, Greene, and Iris Murdoch. Some of it is good, and some awful.

A persistent questioner asked him if he thought that Israel "had lost its idealistic impulse"? a question Bellow was clearly not expecting. "It's hard to be idealistic in a world of crooks," he replied cautiously. "Whether you can learn all the tricks and remain pure, I leave to the women to answer."

Everyone wanted to know how he regarded the public acclaim and attention he was supposed to dislike so much. "I am too old and cranky to be moved one way or the other. I do not have intimations of violation when I am awarded a

prize." And then, in case any one thought he was being ungrateful, he mumbled: "I am grateful. I am grateful."

People are often asked what you go by in organizing these joyful ceremonies.

Bellow was given a polite round of applause and the guests fell upon piles of complimentary copies of his books. "Huh," remarked an eminent local writer sourly, "they'll do everything but read his books here. The image of the well-educated Scot with an appetite for solemn prose is a load of old rubbish."

## Bar talk

The plan to move Temple Bar, the field of the old London back to the City of London, is making progress. Most of the £500,000 needed for the project is expected to come from the United States but yesterday Goodhead's, the caterers, launched a campaign to raise some £3,500 of it from collections in the 12 London pubs they own.

Goodhead's are interested because one of their pubs is alongside the proposed new site for Wren's monument, which used to stand where Fleet Street joins the Strand. The plan now is to put it next to one of Wren's more ambitious structures, St Paul's Cathedral.

It is going to look a bit puny and out of scale alongside the huge cathedral, and I think it might be put to more practical use. With the Greater London Council bent, for environmental reasons, on impeding traffic in many London streets, why can it not be used as a road block, instead of bollards?

How about spending a dirty week-end at Heathrow?

Lead, why not put it back in its old position, turning Fleet Street into a pedestrian precinct? While this would further infuriate taxi drivers (many of whom nowadays are discharging their duties as a little sympathy) it would greatly enhance safety at those nerve-racking times when the pubs and wine bars are discharging their ink-stained patrons, who lurch dangerously near the edge of the narrow pavements.

Tom Stoppard tells me that I was in error yesterday when I reported that André Previn had not seen his script for the dramatic work on which they are collaborating for the John Player centenary festival in July. Previn has been involved closely in the work from the start, and his music has been written with Stoppard's words much in mind. I apologize.

## Clannery

A souvenir trade to rival the Jubilee mug and tea towel industry has sprung up in Scotland in expectation of the 10,000-strong invasion of overseas Scots for the International Gathering of the Clans in Edinburgh at the end of the month. The event, the first of its kind since 1951, is expected to attract a good £5m into the pockets of Scots hoteliers and shopkeepers.

The gathering's chairman, Lord Elgin, who looks like Evelyn Waugh but claims direct descent from Robert the Bruce, displayed some of the mementoes in Edinburgh yesterday, and gave a progress report on the organization of the event. Visitors will be able to buy Gathering of the Clans ties, inkstands, paperweights, ash trays, tie pins and light pens, not to mention the Gathering of the Clans records and pendants bearing the appropriate clan crest. "We had a lot of inquiries from English manufacturers, but we insisted all souvenirs should be Scottish made," said Lord Elgin.

Sweden, Portugal, Panama, Iceland and Botswana, to name a few. The Maclean Barra is flying in from Jersey and the McLean Barra will be popping in from Texas.

A quarter-Scottish American woman was distressed to cover that nothing had been organized for the Clan Grant, so she immediately arranged a programme of Grantish events in Edinburgh from her home in Los Angeles. A Graham Hercules Robinson, a Glaswegian now agreed to her some help. Master Hercules Robinson, a Glaswegian now agreed to her some help. Master Hercules Robinson, a Glaswegian now agreed to her some help.

Clansmen will be fully pined during their first week in Edinburgh before dispersing to their clan territories. An opening ceremony in Commonwealth Games style at Meadowbank there is a programme of Scottish culture and clan get-togethers. resident of the New Town inviting all visitors by name of Stuart to dinner at home. The charge is £15 a head.

No doubt your marketing to be ingenious if you are being British Leyland cars, there should be a special offer for the Edinburgh dealer announcing the local Evening News, a competition of Find the Fault: "We in you find 30 deliberate faults in a brand new Morris Minor. The person who can find most faults wins."

Lord Elgin, who looks like Evelyn Waugh but claims direct descent from Robert the Bruce, displayed some of the mementoes in Edinburgh yesterday, and gave a progress report on the organization of the event.

Visitors will be able to buy Gathering of the Clans ties, inkstands, paperweights, ash trays, tie pins and light pens, not to mention the Gathering of the Clans records and pendants bearing the appropriate clan crest. "We had a lot of inquiries from English manufacturers, but we insisted all souvenirs should be Scottish made," said Lord Elgin.

Clansmen are coming from the United States, Canada,



WORLD CRISIS



New Printing House Square, London; WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## THE FIGHT OVER PHASE THREE

This is the season for trade unionists to take up preliminary negotiations over next year's incomes policy. Striking a bargain of some kind is of such extreme importance to government, and consequently to the Labour movement that there can be little doubt that some accommodation will eventually be reached, in spite of the hostile comments of many union leaders before the Budget, and still more since. The question is whether there is any hope of an agreement that would actually do more good than harm, and whether such an agreement would have any prospect of withstanding rank-and-file pressures. The shop-stewards' conference at Birmingham this week and the tendency of the motions being put down for the national conferences of even moderate unions are signs of a widespread disenchantment.

Such a mood is only natural after so long a period of restraint apparently with so little to show for it in terms of standards of living and rates of unemployment. The memory of Mr Healey's optimistic forecasts in earlier years is bound to create scepticism when (with rather better reason than before) he holds out the possibility of a declining rate of inflation and a slight improvement in living standards next year. The Stechford by-election result does not suggest that the fear of letting the Tories in is one that weighs heavily with all trade unionists; indeed, skilled workers may well calculate that a Conservative administration would suit their interests well.

Differentials are the main reason why the odds are against an effective third phase, but the unpopularity of restraint is not confined to workers who have seen the rewards given to their special skills declining. The feeling that unions have signed away their basic function is growing. Opposition to a renewed bargain is widespread among the relatively low-paid members of

the Transport and General Workers Union, and Mr Jack Jones, with his demand for a full price freeze as a condition of agreement, has struck an initial bargaining position outwardly almost as intransigent as that of Mr Gormley of the miners.

By comparison, Mr John Lyons of the power engineers' union—a small union of skilled workers well placed to enforce their demands—sounded almost circumspect yesterday. Concerned as he was to secure his union's position in case of a breakdown in restraint and to put on a rousing conference show, he took care to stress that it was the "redistributive" aspect of the present bargain that he took exception to. As a safeguard against inflation and unemployment, restraint was worth while, and the third stage would be the most critical. Without it, "the sacrifice of the last two years will have been quite useless". He looked for pay increases of 11 to 14 per cent—a modest claim compared to the current rate of inflation, let alone to the 35 per cent that the miners are likely to demand for face workers.

Mr Healey is apparently looking for an average increase of about 4 or 5 per cent in pay settlements, with a norm substantially below that to give room for the restoration of differentials. The gap between this and what union leaders are prepared to offer is very wide. The conditional concessions in the Budget, tied to no percentage and difficult to withhold in the end, are not likely to have more than a marginal influence on the position of the unions.

The history of incomes policies since 1966 strongly suggests that their effect is more to defer wage increases (and the industrial conflict associated with them) than to change their long-term movement, which depends partly on money supply and partly on monopoly bargaining power. In an emergency such an effect may be worth while. But Mr Lyons is right to judge that a pay explo-

sion this year would waste all the sacrifices of 1975 and 1976. There is a danger that Mr Healey and Mr Jones will arrive at a bargain that will make such an explosion more probable rather than less. Set a norm and it becomes a minimum. Add a figure for special cases, and everyone proclaims that he is a special case. To clinch the bargain the Government has to give its blessing to policies that it knows to be harmful. There is a real danger that a weak phase 3 would be more inflationary than no phase 3 at all.

In a free-for-all some workers would gallop ahead, not necessarily the most deserving. But after several years of less inflationary monetary policies the equation by which higher wages are paid for lower employment has more reality now than it has had in the past. It even begins to have some force in the public sector. Free collective bargaining under the shadow of the dangers that have become apparent to every trade unionist since 1974 would be a different thing from what it used to be. It might create a state of affairs closer than any feasible phase 3 agreement to the ideal of a low norm with reasonable scope for restoring some of the rough-and-ready constraints have created.

An effective agreement with similar effect would seem to depend on groups of workers being content to decide among themselves how to share out a determined sum between the more and less skilled (Mr Albert Booth seemed to attach some hopes to this possibility yesterday), or on the TUC's having the will to discriminate between claims for special treatment, rather as it has used its authority to discourage unions from breaking rules of general application in the past two years. The worst of all solutions would be for the Government to found its economic policy on a phase 3 bargain which was in practice merely an encouragement to inflation.

## Reviewing the role of the DPP

From Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, MP  
Sir, The occasion of the retirement of the present Director of Public Prosecutions and the appointment of a successor should be used as an opportunity to review the role of that office and the organization of public prosecution. The present situation concerning the office of the DPP and his role is not satisfactory.

Either there should be a substantial contraction in the quantity of prosecutions handled by the DPP, confining his role to conducting the prosecution of particularly grave or complex crime or cases in which there arises a serious public interest element, or the office should be greatly expanded with the appointment of regional and county deputy directors, responsible for all Crown Court prosecutions and incorporating into the office the Metropolitan Police and County Police prosecuting solicitors.

These alternatives have been much discussed and it is certainly time for a decision to be taken. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
PETER RAWLINSON,  
12 King's Bench Walk,  
Temple, EC4.

## Resentment at Stechford

From Major F. N. L. Chapman  
Sir, Mr Phillips (April 2) should realize that this country wants and needs a government that has the will to exercise power to govern and will wisely keep a discredited government in office. This resentment has already been shown at Stechford but the full fury is still to come.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK L. CHAPMAN,  
Thorne,  
Friday Street,  
Painwick,  
Gloucestershire,  
April 2.

From Miss A. R. Marden  
Sir, Surely an extremely important statement in the result of the Stechford by-election, which seems to me to have been either overlooked or underestimated, was the fact that Mr Roy Jenkins was not this time among the candidates. Yours faithfully,  
A. R. MARDEN,  
11 St Ann's Court,  
Farnham,  
Salisbury,  
Wiltshire,  
April 4.

From Mr F. H. C. Tatham  
Sir, Mr Daniel W. O'Callaghan (April 4) is correct in demonstrating that the combined Labour and Liberal vote at the Stechford by-election exceeded the Conservative vote by 52.

But this figure is perhaps less convincing than it appears to be when it is compared with the result of the October, 1974 election:

Combined Labour and Liberal vote . . . 28,935  
Conservative vote . . . 11,152  
Liberal vote . . . 17,783  
Yours faithfully,  
F. H. C. TATHAM,  
Two Trees,  
Farnham Road,  
Claygate,  
Surrey,  
April 4.

## Lead in ancient Rome

From Professor Joseph Baker  
Sir, While we have to speculate about the possible association between lead poisoning and the decline of Rome we can be quite definite about the source of any lead in the water. It was not, as Mr Marshall Cairns suggests (March 31) from lead lining or caulking of the stone aqueducts—the Romans had an effective hydraulic cement for that—but from the extensive underground lead pipe system within the city. Pipes run from each "caeculum" at the end of the aqueducts (the Trevi fountain is such) to fountains and houses: a typical example of a pipe laid in a pavement can still be seen here in Bath, and a length of domestic-size pipe is on show at the Roman Villa at Chedworth.

Water tax was assessed on the basis of the diameter of the pipe at inlet to each house or garden. The tax dodgers hammered out the pipe into a cone of increasing area to obtain more and hence tax-free water, a phenomenon which was not explained until 1738 by Daniel Bernoulli in his "Hydrodynamica". Julius Frontinus (AD 25-103), the Water Commissioner from AD 97, described the lead defence structure and operation of the water supply in "De Aquis urbis Romae"—a manuscript discovered in Monte Cassino in 1429, including an account of how he tracked down the culprits by tracing and lifting the pipes. He replaced the lead inlet pipes with short thick bronze ones but the whole distribution system remained lead.

Since piped water was an expensive luxury we can surmise that it must have been restricted to the Emperor's court, the Senators and wealthy merchants. If indeed there was slow lead poisoning from the pipes then it is likely that Roman society crumbled from the top. I Claudius may not after all be fictional.

The Roman architect Vitruvius pointed out the dangers of lead pipes, relating their use to the diseases suffered by the lead workers, and Galen, the great physician in Rome in AD 162, certainly directed that in making up certain medicines water from lead pipes must be avoided. The mystery of lead poisoning was explained in one of the masterpieces of medical reasoning by Sir George Baker in 1767 in his essay on the cause of Devonshire colic attributed to cider. By a minute investigation of all ciders and wines he eliminated the tartar and isolated the effects of the lead portions of the cider apparatus; he quotes Vitruvius and Galen in this essay as proof that the ancients were aware of the danger.

Yours sincerely,  
JOSEPH BAKER,  
School of Engineering,  
University of Bath.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Relationship between money supply and inflation

From Professor Lord Kaldor, FBA  
Sir, I am surprised that Professor Ivor Mills (April 4), a distinguished economic biologist at my own university, should require any tuition from me in the principles of statistical inference. A possible explanation may be that the material on which biologists are working, based on controlled experiments, makes less exacting demands statistically than relationships between time series.

From the point of view of the economist, the figures shown by Professor Mills provide no evidence whatever of a causal relationship for a number of reasons:

(i) The high correlation coefficient depends entirely on the inclusion of two years, 1974 and 1975, in the sample. If these are excluded, the correlation coefficient for the period 1965-73 becomes  $r=0.233$  (with  $r^2=0.054$ ) instead of  $r=0.848$  and the regression coefficient of prices on the money supply of two years earlier has a  $t$  value of only 0.54 (as against  $t=4.24$  at 1974 and 1975 are included).

(ii) The high correlation shown for these last two years is a spurious one, for reasons explained by Mr Wynne Godley in his letter to The Times of July 14, 1976. For those two years "the price changes were predominantly determined by the rise in world commodity prices—oil and other—and the subsequent wage increases which import prices generated via the 'threefold' system of awards". He might have added that the acceleration of the rise in M3 in the years 1972 and 1973 was to a large extent the unintended consequence of the introduction of a new system of credit control by the Bank of England which made the clearing banks bid more vigorously for funds in relation to other borrowers, and thereby greatly augmented the growth of M3 in relation to other measures of the money supply. Professor Mills would, I am sure, not wish to assert that the introduction of the new system of credit control in Britain was responsible for the fivefold rise in the oil price and the consequent rise of other world commodity prices in subsequent years.

(iii) If the observations for 1974 and 1975 are excluded it is no longer true to suggest that the influence of the money supply, whatever it is, is a large factor in the time lag. For the years 1966-73 the correlation with a one-year lag is three times as significant as that with the two-year lag (with  $r=0.650$  instead of  $r=0.233$ ) but the  $t$  value of the regression coefficient, at 1.91, is still not significant (with a  $P$  value of 0.05 (let alone 0.01)).

## The Ombudsman system

From Mr D. W. Williams  
Sir, Sir Barnett Cock's timely comments on the wages and salaries which passers for an Ombudsman system in this country (article, April 1) surely will not be disputed by any informed observer. Even the Government conceded earlier this week that the next Parliamentary Commission of Enquiry into the wages and salaries of public servants will be substantially different experience to the present and past office holders.

Certainly there is ground to question the approach of some reports on complaints. Recently, in one complaint, a proposed action against the Home Office allegations were made that certain actions were in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights. The Commissioner's report commented: "since the actions . . . were taken under the statutory authority of the Prison Rules, 1964 it seems to me unlikely that those actions could be held to constitute a violation of the Convention". Because the allegation was unlikely it was held to be not well founded. And all this just 12 months after the Government had been found by the European Court on Human Rights to be in breach of the Convention because of the terms of those very rules!

But the Commissioners cannot be

blamed for their terms of reference. It is not their fault that they are citizens' defenders that citizens cannot approach, or that they investigate complaints by individuals, yet cannot tell the individuals the results of the investigations.

Perhaps one should expect little else from the 1967 Act. Even its ministerial proposer (Richard Crossman) commented in his diary that his bowels turned in anger when he realised that the result of the Act would be an office stripped of all effective powers.

Despite all this, there are positive achievements in this first decade. We should not forget the Sachsenhausen affair, and other cases where redress was secured after the effects of the law failed, and in areas where the courts can not trespass. Within its limits the office is a qualified success. Those who predicted that the system would undermine ministerial responsibility and weaken the effectiveness and efficacy of the House of Commons have little evidence in that decade to prove their points.

Let the limits be lifted. Direct access by public to Commissioner and Commissioner to public (including the press) would be a small but important step.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID W. WILLIAMS,  
University of Manchester,  
Faculty of Law.

From Dr Ivor Mills  
Sir, Although the figures of Mr Rees-Mogg may impress a biologist such as Professor Mills (April 4), they do not impress a psychologist such as myself. It is true that the correlation between excess money supply and increase in prices two years later is 0.848. But one might equally interpret the figures as showing that price increases are independent of money supply. It is clear from the figures cited that increase in prices has been rising over the years specified (the correlation between increase in prices and year is an impressive 0.875),

## Cost of Nimrod aircraft

From Mr Kenneth Warren, MP for Hastings (Conservative)  
Sir, I must challenge your Air Correspondent's statement in today's Times (April 1) that the purchase of Hawke Siddeley Nimrod aircraft for the Airborne Early Warning service will be more expensive than the American alternative offered. Figures given to me by the United States and British manufacturers showed that the United States solution for the same requirement would need eight aircraft and cost £400 million, whereas the British solution would need eleven aircraft at a cost of £220 million. Such a difference is of interest to taxpayers.

The Government's decision to purchase British aircraft, rather than wait any longer for the other NATO nations to decide if they can afford an American aircraft, is of strategic importance to Europe's defence capability. Europe will not continue to retain an independent capability for designing and manufacturing large military aircraft. Without this resource, which depends more on the continuing use of skilled

scientists and engineers than factory floor space, Europe would become dependent on an amiable United States Administration for the supply, at any price, of all future large military aircraft.

Whereas I am in favour of NATO weapons standardization the results so far show that the United States believes the standardization should be based on their suppliers. Indeed NATO encouraged this when it established the committee to consider the Airborne Early Warning aircraft requirement, it decreed that the committee should only exclude one American aircraft type. The Nimrod and all others were excluded from consideration. Indeed I would say that the United States failure to sell their aircraft was because these terms of reference meant the only thing to argue about was the price rather than the merits of the aircraft. This should serve as a stern warning to NATO that international industrial competition is essential for the achievement of weapons standardization.

Yours faithfully,  
KENNETH WARREN,  
House of Commons.

## Price rises

From the Director General of the National Chamber of Trade  
Sir, In his penetration of "A strange loophole in the price rise rules" Hugh Clayton (March 25) uncovers a possibility of unfair profits arising from rapid increases in tea and coffee prices. His article did, however, overlook a basic problem.

One thing that should be borne in mind by those seeking to investigate the profitability of other people's businesses is that something, and from somewhere, shopkeepers have to find enough money to replenish stocks. If, for example, stocks are bought at a price represented by 100, and the gross profit margin (to cover ALL overheads as well as profit) is, say, 25, then the selling price is 125. When the supply cost rises to 130 before

stocks need to be replenished, from whence should the stock replacement costs come?

Retailing is the most price conscious and competitive of all fields of endeavour, and it is really a nonsense to go witchhunting for profiteers among smaller businesses in that sector. Denied the opportunity to earn enough money to replenish stocks, traders would be left with no alternative but to continually reduce their levels of stock until, eventually, there would be no stockists!

And where would the customer be then?  
Yours faithfully,  
L. E. S. SEENEY,  
Director General,  
The National Chamber of Trade,  
Enterprise House,  
Henley-on-Thames,  
Oxfordshire,  
March 25.

From Mr P. J. A. Bathurst  
Sir, Professor Lord Kaldor's view of the relationship between money supply and inflation (March 31) raises an interesting point of logic.

There are only three possible relationships between these two economic phenomena:

(i) That the first is to some measurable degree a cause of the second.

(ii) That the first is to some measurable degree an effect of the second.

(iii) That both are two independent variables having adjacent space and time.

Until Professor Kaldor can show a fallacy in this logic, I think Mr Rees-Mogg's view is the more rational one.

Yours faithfully,  
P. J. A. BATHURST,  
c/o Y Hotel,  
George William's House,  
Great Russell Street, WC1.

## Flattering flora

From Mr Guy H. Rapson  
Sir, A weed is a plant that is insensitive to insult.

Yours faithfully,  
GUY H. RAPSON,  
17 Gorden Royal,  
SW15,  
April 2.

## Mother's occupation?

From Mr J. F. Nugge  
Sir, I have been applying for jobs and filling in numerous application forms. They all ask what my father's job is but none of them ask about my mother's. Why? I happen to be very proud of what she is doing—and I am sure it is just as relevant.

Yours sincerely,  
J. F. NUGGE,  
10 Heath Hurst Road,  
Hampstead,  
March 29.

## EXECUTIONS IN THE STATE OF THE MASSES

The execution of twenty-two officers in Libya last weekend is depressing news. Although Colonel Gaddafi has won an international reputation as a bloodthirsty dictator by supporting a wide variety of terrorist groups, Libya's record for respecting human rights internally is relatively good. It is one of the very few Arab countries where prison conditions, so far as is known, are tolerable and the death penalty is not regularly enforced for either political or common-law offences. In fact, these executions are believed to be the first to have occurred in Libya since 1954.

The executed officers belonged to a group of about seventy-five members of the armed forces who were tried last December on charges of attempting to stage a coup d'état in August, 1975. On December 25 the military court sentenced twenty-three of them to death, including the leader of the plot, Major Omar Meheishi, a former member of the Revolutionary Command Council. He was sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. But on appeal a second military court actually increased the number of death sentences to thirty-three according to some reports, thirty-five according to others. It

is not yet clear whether these additional sentences have been carried out as well as the original twenty-two.

Incidentally the executions arouse serious fears for the fate of other Libyans who are currently in prison under sentence of death. Four such people—Adam Al Hawaz, Omar Al Wahdy, Al Hadi Ibrahim and Abdul Wanis Mahmoud—have been held ever since the end of 1969 (a mere three months after Colonel Gaddafi himself seized power) when they too were accused of preparing a coup d'état. Their death sentences have never been commuted. Two other people—Al Mabruk Abdul-mawla Abou and Abdul Ghani Muhammad Khanfar—actually had their sentences raised from imprisonment to death by an administrative decision of the Revolutionary Command Council on February 24 this year, although they have not been accused of any violent crime but merely of being members of an illegal organization. (They were part of a group of forty Libyans arrested in April, 1973, and accused of being Marxists, Trotskyists and members of the Islamic Liberation Front. Acquitted and released by an ordinary court in December, 1974, they were immediately rearrested, and eventually tried again by a specially constituted People's Court in January this

year, but the prison sentences handed down by that court were evidently not considered harsh enough by the regime.)

Such treatment of political opponents throws an unfavourable light on the slogans proclaimed by the General People's Congress at its special session last month in the desert town of Sebha, chosen because it was the scene of Colonel Gaddafi's early "struggles" as a rebellious sixth-form student. All Libya's formal institutions were officially abolished, authority was handed over to the "popular masses", and even the name of the country was changed to "the Libyan Arab Socialist State of the Masses" (*Jamahiriyah*, a mere republic). The true meaning can no doubt be seen in a cartoon in the daily *Al Fajr al Jadid*, showing the Libyan masses on the march, bearing aloft the torch of "people's authority": every face has the identical features of the Brother Colonel.

Isolated in the Arab World, feared and hated in the West but firmly supported (for all his ideological difference with communism) by the Soviet Union, Colonel Gaddafi clearly does not have unlimited confidence in his own people. Why that should be so he himself must know better than we do.

## THE WORLD CRISIS OF STEEL

It is heartening to see the EEC, both at the political level of the recent summit at Rome and through the Commission, taking the initiative in the crisis which grips the international steel industry. The future of the common market depends upon a developing effective policies to deal with the real problems facing the lives and the jobs of the citizens of its member countries. Steel, like shipbuilding, is an industry which is in deep structural crisis, for existing capacity now far exceeds any forecast of demand. This applies both world-wide and within continental industrial couplings, like Western Europe.

The present prolonged world industrial depression has opened the problem, but the problem cannot be solved by lying on until the next swing of activity. The largest segment of the structural, rather than cyclical, problem is the excess balance of the Japanese industry. In the course of the pan-European economic miracle, that country's steel industry was built to a formidable capacity on a basis of the most modern production units in the world. Japanese steel industry came the single most dominant

force in the world's steel economy. Now, with the dramatic fall in the Japanese domestic growth rate and the general fall in the demand for steel, the Japanese industry both needs to get rid of huge surplus production in export markets and has the capacity effectively to undercut prices in the rest of the industrial world. In this respect the United States is every bit as vulnerable as Western Europe. Were it not for effective though informal arrangements, the American steel industry would be decimated by Japanese imports.

It is important that the various strands of the problem should be kept logically separate in the formulation of European policy. Given the imbalance and the capacity of the Japanese industry, the close monitoring of Japanese imports into EEC countries through an automatic licensing system would seem appropriate. Traditional protection against aggressive and deliberate export policies, designed to destroy particular industries in other countries, need to be strengthened and made more speedy.

There is also the question of

how collectively or singly the steel industries of Europe should be put on to a stable basis. The unavoidable fact is that total capacity will have to be reduced one way or another, if the taxpayers of the Community are to avoid a situation in which they are left having to shoulder an ever-growing burden of support and subsidy.

Faced with this prospect the draft commission plan proposes that the burden should be placed on citizens not as taxpayers, but as consumers. For this would be the effect of a regime of agreed minimum prices. Such a plan, combined with setting the prices so that the most inefficient plant would have to be scrapped at once, would place the biggest transitional problem on the British Steel Corporation. For it is by far the largest steel company within the Community and has some of the oldest capacity. If, therefore, the EEC's reform plan is to win general acceptance, it will have to take account of the varied social and political costs involved in its implementation. But, however uncomfortable the prospect, some fundamental and coordinated policy on a European scale is now essential.





## Survey points to upsurge in activity by top UK companies

By Melvyn Wealdale  
Many of Britain's big companies expect an upturn in their workload and staffing levels in the spring, according to a survey published yesterday.

The survey, the *Manpower Index of Work Trends*, was conducted in late February and early March, and covers 1,589 large companies in 19 private and public sectors across the country.

It shows that nearly half of the companies surveyed foresee an increase in their workload during the second quarter of this year.

A quarter of them expect to hire more staff, while 15 per cent predicted that they would sub-contract more of their work.

This survey is the first of an extended quarterly series carried out by the Manpower Group, which has been publishing limited surveys of employment prospects for the past 11 years.

Manpower itself is part of an international services group which specialises in contracting work in commercial, industrial and technical fields.

Some 42.1 per cent of the companies surveyed said that their workload would rise during the three months, April-June, while 9.6 per cent expected a drop.

More firms also planned to increase their staff (24.7 per cent) compared with the first quarter of 1977 (13.9 per cent) and the corresponding period of 1976 (17.2 per cent).

Sub-contracting appears from the survey to be relatively stable across the range of industry, with 15.2 per cent of companies forecasting an increase in this kind of activity.

The greatest majority (70.5 per cent) expecting no change in the number of employees.

By sector, the survey finds clothing manufacture to be the most buoyant industry on workload estimates (56.9 per cent increase).

No company in this sector forecast a decrease. In addition to normal seasonal fluctuations, the clothing industry is expecting

further benefits from the tourist shopping spree and export opportunities.

It is also the most optimistic sector in projected staff increases and sub-contracting.

Local government, public building and public utilities expect falls in their workload, staffing and sub-contracting.

By region, the south leads the United Kingdom in its expectations of business activity.

Net increases were seen in staffing and sub-contracting. This region was expected to show one of the largest increases in employment over the previous quarter.

The South-west and London followed closely by the Home Counties, were also more optimistic than previously.

The survey also suggests that all regions of Scotland do not expect to benefit equally from North Sea oil. Scotland (East Central) shows the worst prospects overall.

## Slight fall in jobless total in W Germany

From Peter Norman Bonn, April 5

The number of unemployed in West Germany fell last month by 129,500 to 1,084,200, bringing the unemployment rate down to 4.8 per cent at the end of March from 5.3 per cent at the end of February.

Announcing the figures Herr Josef Stieglitz, President of the Federal Labour Office, also disclosed that there was a 23,400 drop in the number of people affected by short-time working to 257,800 while the number of job vacancies increased by 19,600 to 244,800.

Herr Stieglitz described the fall in the number of unemployed last month as "not particularly stunning". The overall improvement was due to seasonal factors rather than any revival in the German economy.

Herr Stieglitz gave a warning that the number of unemployed must fall below one million this month to justify talk of a cyclical improvement in the labour market.

The latest figures contain few surprises for observers of the West German economic scene.

In the view of Dr. Wilfried Guth, who is one of the two managing board spokesmen of the Deutsche Bank and a close confidant of Herr Helmut Schmidt, the German Chancellor, the overall economic climate has changed little for some months.

At a press conference, Herr Guth said the German economy

was going through a period of modest recovery rather than upswing. According to Herr Guth, the German economy is lacking a "locomotive" to pull it out of the doldrums.

In present circumstances, neither export demand nor business investment is growing sufficiently to give the economy the required material and psychological push.

Increase in Japanese jobs: Japanese unemployment in February was about 1.22 million, up 80,000 from January, but down 40,000 from the same month last year.

The unemployment rate in February stood at 2.3 per cent before seasonal adjustments, up from 2.2 per cent in January.

The seasonally-adjusted rate stood at 1.37 per cent, down from a revised 1.88 per cent in the previous month and down from 2.03 per cent in February, 1976.

Depressed southern Italy: Unemployment is growing faster in the already depressed areas of southern Italy than in the central and northern regions, a quasi-state agency has reported.

The agency said that national unemployment was 1.31 million in January, a rise of 6.8 per cent from the same month last year.

However, the agency said, unemployed persons in the southern regions, Sicily and Sardinia, totalled 770,000 of these, for a gain of 7.7 per cent.

## Marketing body attacks Bullock plan

Recommendations of the majority Bullock report on industrial democracy are untimely, highly divisive and would have a damaging effect on the structure and morale of British industry, according to a memorandum sent by the Institute of Marketing to Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade.

The Institute totally disapproves the recommendations and says: "It seems to us astonishing that at a time when everything possible needs to be done to unite and stimulate British commerce and industry towards making greater efforts for our survival, that a report should be published which suggests a course of action that will contribute nothing except controversy and friction on the business scene."

The Institute is angered by what it describes as the "short circuit" effect on board membership, which would mean that untrained persons might be made directors without having the necessary knowledge or experience.

"If it is said that the union representatives are only there to represent the employees, this reinforces our argument of potential confrontation at board level between executive directors, who are employees skilled at their respective jobs, and employee representative directors who are there for no apparent logical reason."

## Plea to base phase 3 on low percentage pay limit or company norm

By Malcolm Brown

Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of Rolls-Royce (1971), said last night that there were only two real choices for phase three of the pay policy: percentage limits or company-wide norms.

At a meeting of the British Institute of Management in Leeds Sir Kenneth said that he looked for a phase three which would have four main objectives.

First, it should keep the increase in basic wage costs down to an agreed percentage limit which should be as low as possible; second, it should restore differentials, assisted by much direct tax system to help the higher paid; third, phase three should restore some room for manoeuvre to the unions in collective bargaining. Finally, said Sir Kenneth, the next phase of pay policy should prepare the ground for an end to interventionist pay policies.

These criteria would rule out two options: the fixed limits and arbitrary ceilings of phases one and two, and productivity deals which past experience had shown provided loopholes for straightforward wage increases without any real rise in productivity.

"This leaves two choices—percentage limits which would give some flexibility and help direct tax differentials; or company-wide norms, with



Sir Kenneth Keith: only two choices for next pay policy.

scope for individual bargaining within these norms, and tax penalties for companies whose overall wage bills increase by more than the norm.

"The attraction of the latter is that it really does bring home to employees the fact that there is a limit to the size of the direct tax system that must take place around how the extra slices are distributed."

Sir Kenneth said that the next year should be used to make progress in the restructuring of collective bargaining procedures for companies whose number of unions involved at plant level.

## NEB widens stake in computers

The National Enterprise Board has signed a long-expected agreement with Computer Analysts and Programmers (Holdings), the computer software company, under which it will take a 29.5 per cent stake in the CAP group for £549,111.

In a joint statement yesterday, Charterhouse Development Capital announced that it also has taken a holding in the group—15 per cent at a cost of £251,720.

Mr Alex d'Agapeyeff, chairman of CAP, said that the agreement with the NEB and CDC would make CAP the first member of the NEB subsidiary Insac Data Systems, set up earlier this year to market abroad hardware and software products and services on behalf of its participant companies.

Mr John Pearce, deputy head of the NEB's computers and electronics division, said: "The NEB is very pleased that such a successful and profitable company as CAP has joined Insac."

## In brief

### Ford boosts spark plug production

Ford is investing £2m to boost output of its Motorcraft spark plug range to 70 million units annually. The ceramics plant at Treforest, South Wales, will get £1.5m for new kilns, presses and machinery, and a fourth assembly line. The company has just spent £200,000 at its Enfield, Middlesex, plant which is to be topped up with a further £400,000 to boost spark plug assembly in conjunction with the Treforest expansion.

At Treforest, plant which was bought from Smiths Industries in 1973, insulator output capacity will be raised from 52 million annually to 70 million plugs a year. This will mean an additional 80 jobs.

The Enfield and Treforest plants are Ford's only spark plug production in Europe and are used to supply the company's British plants and those at Valencia and Cologne.

## UK shipyard deal with Poland criticized

Plans by British Shipbuilders, the new state corporation, to build 22 merchant ships for Poland in a £120m package deal would be detrimental to the British merchant fleet, and would also contribute to the growth of Soviet naval power. This view was expressed yesterday by H. P. Drewry, a leading firm of shipping consultants.

Negotiations on the shipbuilding package deal have reached an advanced stage.

## £5m SavaCentre plan

The third SavaCentre, the hypermarket operation jointly owned by J. Sainsbury and British Home Stores, is to be built at Bardon, Leicestershire. The project, to cost about £5m, will have a total area of 135,000 sq ft as part of the town's shop and office expansion scheme. Earlier SavaCentres are planned for Washington, Co. Durham and on the outskirts of Chesham.

The local council at Sandwell, near Oldbury in the West Midlands, has invited an application for planning permission for a SavaCentre, which BHS and Sainsbury are considering.

## Credit union scheme

Plans to allow the introduction of credit unions in Britain are to be included in the licensing and supervision of deposit taking institutions.

Credit unions, popular in North America, many Commonwealth countries and Northern Ireland, are groups of people with a common bond who organize themselves into a savings society.

They can lend at favourable interest rates. They are non-profit making, mutual organizations.

## Cost inflation slows

Manufacturers' cost inflation is starting to slow down, according to the monthly price monitor of the Institute of Purchasing and Supply. The finding, which contrasts recent official statistics of wholesale price rises, suggests that the average price increase sought by industries' suppliers fell by 1.2 per cent in March to 8.86 per cent, with the biggest increases being sought by large companies.

## Local radio extensions

The Independent Broadcasting Authority has awarded annual extensions of the three-year rolling contracts of Piccadilly Radio, Manchester, and Beacon Radio, Wolverhampton. This is the third extension for Piccadilly and the first for Beacon which came into operation last April.

## Mobil in N Sea deal

Mobil Oil is to acquire a 25 per cent interest in five blocks in the northern part of the North Sea from the Total Oil Marine group. It will earn the stake by underwriting an intensive seismic and drilling programme over the next two years.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Where interests lie in investment trust mergers

From Mr D. A. Hunter Johnston

Sir, Mr John E. Johnson in his letter (April 5) refers to projected mergers of investment trust companies which he describes as being "arranged with the object of making more difficult takeover bids from outside the trust field" and says that "it seems at least open to doubt whether directors of trusts, in agreeing to mergers, are in fact considering as paramount their responsibilities to shareholders."

Mr Johnson does less than justice to directors of investment trust companies and is under a misapprehension. It is only the shareholders of the companies concerned who can agree to a merger. The directors can do it to submit proposals to the shareholders with a recommendation. The shareholders make their own decisions and must be the judges of their own interests.

The usual reasons investment trust mergers are to reduce administrative expenses and to promote a better market in the shares. Where there are cross-holdings which are eliminated on amalgamation,

an increase in the net asset value per share also results.

There are 229 members of the Association of Investment Trust Companies. Many people think that is too many, and that it would be to the advantage of shareholders if the number were reduced; but the amalgamation of two investment trusts is a difficult, technical operation not easily arranged.

Apart from anything else, a merger is only feasible when the terms are recommended by the two boards of directors as being equally to the advantage of both groups of shareholders.

There is not much connexion between amalgamations and takeovers from outside the trust field. The company resulting from a merger may well be a more attractive object for a takeover bid than the two companies from which it was formed.

Yours faithfully,  
D. A. HUNTER JOHNSTON,  
Chairman of Investment Trust Companies,  
Park House (6th floor),  
16 Finsbury Circus,  
London, EC2M 7JJ.

### An economist's misleading 'water'

From Mr Gary Rawlinson

Sir, May I be allowed to comment on Peter Jay's article in *The Times* of March 31? The past five months have seen a remarkable about-turn in the level of expectations with regard to the economy. From the depths of despair last October-November, we have seen, as Mr Jay rightly points out, a rapid improvement in the stock market. And since the men in stock market are one and the same as those in commanding positions in our economy something must be stirring.

But the most of our internationally eminent economists recently pointed out to myself and others, there is no concrete foundation for this psychological improvement. Growth prospects are such as to mean an even greater under-capacity of the economy. Total capacity is falling, the trend of unemployment is still upwards, the long-awaited export-led boom still shows no signs of materializing and prospects for a new incomes policy have been dimmed by the problems of differentials, the falling share of wages in national income, etc.

I fear, Sir, that "the water" of Mr Jay's economist may be misleading.

Yours faithfully,  
GARY R. RAWLINSON,  
8 Charleston Court,  
Forestfield,  
Furnace Green,  
Crawley,  
Sussex.

### Mortgages and the building society investor

From Mr C. M. Atchley

Sir, New tax minimum lending rates have been reduced but we already discern from certain quarters the cry that the building societies should follow suit.

Those who are tempted to support this demand would do well to remember that the societies can only obtain money from the increasing public if the rates of interest paid are sufficient to attract it. Building societies are not in business to provide a free mortgage service to the world at large, but merely to lend to their investing members.

Advances made to non-members can only come from surplus monies lent at commercial rates.

Politicians seeking popular advantage would do well to remember this, and ponder on the fact that for every borrower there are, on average, six investors. There should, therefore, be no electoral advantage in pressing the societies to lend money at lower rates than the expense of the far more numerous investors.

If it is desired to make extra money available at lower rates for mortgages then it must be done at the taxpayers' expense via the local authorities.

Yours faithfully,  
C. M. ATCHLEY,  
Jeppe House,  
19 Cecil Road,  
Weston-super-Mare BS23 2NG.  
April 3.

### 'Impartiality' of ACAS

From Mr J. Leigh-Leiviss

Sir, Following the discussions regarding the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, I feel that I must add my comments to those expressed by Mr T. Mercer (March 29).

I am employed by a large company currently being "helped" by ACAS to "improve industrial relations". I would like to comment on the impartiality of ACAS displayed so far, suggested by your recent letter from an ACAS spokesman, Mr J. E. Mortimer (April 4).

First, although he is quite correct in asserting that they are not a government department, he omitted the fact that the service was set up, and is funded, by central government.

Secondly, employees of my company completed an ACAS questionnaire on March 31 to help ACAS decide whether they should advise our management that they are obligated to recognize unions for the purpose of negotiating terms and conditions.

In their questionnaire, the second question asked the employee whether he or she is already a union member, and, if so, to name the union. Question four asks whether the employee would join a union if they were recognized. It also inquires the employee not to respond if he or she is already a union member.

ACAS intend to support the notion that the respondent that answers yes to either of these questions is in favour of union recognition. I know of people that hold union cards that are not in favour of union recognition. Many of them violently oppose it.

Thirdly, ACAS have not told us what percentage of support justifies their recommendation to recognize unions.

I would like to add that the company does not suffer from "industrial relations difficulties"—not one day's production has been lost in the past 25 years. Furthermore, the labour turnover rate, which in my opinion is the acid test of employee-management relations, is just 4 per cent of 13,000 employees.

Yours faithfully,  
JEFF LEIGH-LEIVISS,  
31 Mafeking Road,  
London N17 9BG.

From Mr Simon Palmer

Sir, The letter from my company in the *Times* regarding the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, has exposed a problem which many companies, this one included, are currently facing: join a printer's union or go out of business.

I never thought I would live to see the day when in this country, above all others, the right to choose would be taken away from us without having recourse to the law.

My company, in order to stay in business, asked the local branch of the NGA about taking up membership. We were first of all asked to send a letter (drafted by them) which agreed to, among other things, observe their rules "as they now exist, or as may be subsequently amended". A frightening proposition.

There exists a body calling itself the IPA, the Incorporated Practitioners in Advertising, which, to my knowledge, has done very little to combat this threat.

Why can't we have a direct confrontation backed by the big guns in the advertising business to try and sort it out, one way or another, so that at least we know where we stand. Or don't.

SIMON PALMER,  
Publicity Management Limited,  
2 Northington Street,  
London WC1N 2JJ.

### Jubilee crowns

From Mr P. Grievé

Sir, After admiring the excellent design of the new Jubilee crowns currently available from banks, one notices the scratches and dents on them, and the fact that the Queen's features are indiscernible. What has happened to "mint condition"?

Yours faithfully,  
P. GRIEVÉ,  
38 Gerard Road,  
Islington,  
London, N1.

### Transport costs

In a letter which appeared in *The Times Business News* on Monday, Mr H. R. Featherstone, Director General of the Freight Transport Association, discussed new proposals from Brussels concerning goods vehicle weights. The headline was in correct and should have stated that the proposals were likely to reduce transport costs.

### Equal pensions

From Miss H. R. Brus

Sir, In your article about sex equality in pensions (March 16) you report on further steps being taken to remedy the situation, but you do not question the fact that a special case of pensions for divorced or separated wives is being considered. May I ask: will it also apply to divorced or separated husbands?

Sincerely,  
HELENA R. BRUS,  
Senior Research Executive,  
Imperial Group Ltd,  
1 Grosvenor Place,  
London SW1X 7BB.

### ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)  
ORDINARY DIVIDEND NO. 81  
Further to the dividend statement published in the press on the 22nd February, 1977 the conversion rate applicable to payments in United Kingdom currency in respect of the above-mentioned dividend is £1:R1,498,434 equivalent to 15.8759p per share.

The effective rate of South African Non-Resident Shareholders' Tax is 13.4142 per cent.

For and on behalf of ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED  
J. C. Greenhamph

London Office:  
1, Holborn Viaduct,  
EC1P 1AJ  
Office of the United Kingdom Transfer Secretaries:  
Chartered Consolidated Limited,  
P.O. Box 102,  
Charter House,  
Park Street,  
Aldershot, Hants,  
GU11 1AA  
5th April, 1977

# the foundations for growth and development

A world force in phosphorus chemicals.  
International strength in detergent materials.  
One of the world's largest producers of flavours and fragrances.  
The world's largest producer of sodium chlorate for the pulp and paper industry.

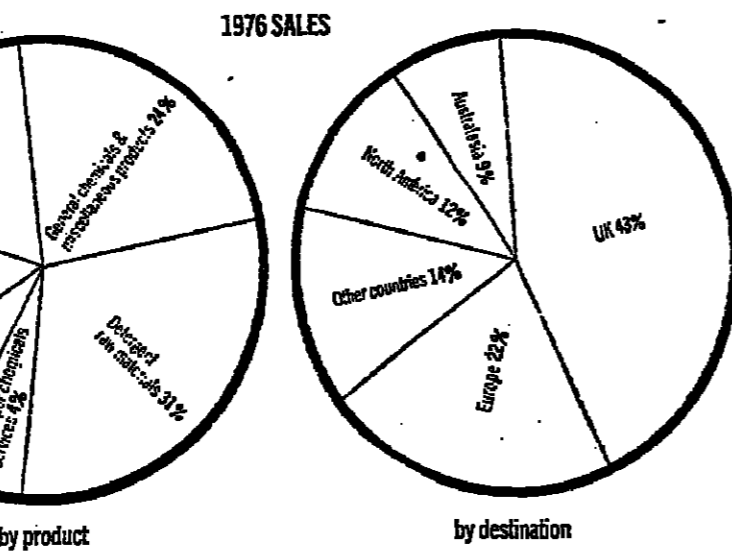
| REVIEW OF FIVE-YEAR PERFORMANCE                             |       | 1976  |        |        |        |     | Average annual improvement |  |
|---|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-----|----------------------------|--|
| Pre-tax Profits   | 1972  | 1973  | 1974   | 1975   | 1976   |     |                            |  |
|   | £3.6m | £8.3m | £23.6m | £18.5m | £31.6m | 71% |                            |  |
| Sales   | £134m | £156m | £204m  | £227m  | £285m  | 21% |                            |  |
| Fully diluted e.p.s.  | 2.1p  | 5.3p  | 12.3p  | 9.1p   | 15.1p  | 64% |                            |  |
| Dividends   | 0.8p  | 2.3p  | 3.5p   | 3.8p   | 4.1p   | 50% |                            |  |
| Net capital employed  | £117m | £115m | £137m  | £160m  | £182m  | —   |                            |  |
| Return on net capital employed                              | 5.9%  | 10.2% | 19.9%  | 15.1%  | 20.5%  | 37% |                            |  |
| Cearing (borrowings less cash as % of net capital employed) | 30.0% | 20.0% | 20.0%  | 19.0%  | 17.0%  | —   |                            |  |

1976 was another year of marked progress with a record pre-tax profit of £31.6m—a 71 per cent increase on the previous year.

During the past five years Albright & Wilson's growth has been largely from within, based on the development and expansion of those areas where it has proven strength and expertise. 1976 reflected this trend.

**ALBRIGHT & WILSON**

Head office: Albright & Wilson Ltd  
1 Knightsbridge Green London SW1 7QD



Copies of the Annual Report, including a special supplement 'Albright & Wilson: Worldwide in Phosphorus Chemicals', are available from the Company Secretary.

## WHATLINGS

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS

### RESULTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30th September 1976

|                       | 1976        | 1975        |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Turnover              | £20,611,000 | £16,361,000 |
| Profit before Tax     | 464,000     | 233,000     |
| Dividend per share    | 0.575p      | 0.447p      |
| Earnings per 5p Share | 1.87p       | 0.95p       |

- Significant improvement in Group liquidity.
- Trading profits for first months of current year ahead of comparable period last year.
- Scrap issue of 1 new share of 5p for every 4 currently held and consolidation into shares of 25p each.
- Improved liquidity and prospects for new developments overseas enable company to face difficulties in industry with confidence.

Copies of full report from the Secretary, North Claremont Street, Glasgow G3 7LF

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Dividends and price controls

One would have thought that even the least glimmer of a hope that dividend controls might be relaxed would send the stock market into paroxysms of delight. So its supreme indifference yesterday to Mr Roy Hattersley's statement that no pay deal would mean no dividend controls as well as price controls is a measure of how deeply the market believes a pay deal will be agreed and that the only argument is over its shape.

But perhaps the market is unwise to totally ignore the free-for-all lobby. Indeed, it is possible that the attractions of dividend freedom might create some converts to that cause. It is true, of course, that by dint of rights issues, acquisitions or just plain recovery many companies have already raised their dividends by more than the maximum permissible 10 per cent a year.

But the average company is nevertheless showing dividend cover of close to three times. DataSTREAM's computer shows 180 companies capitalized at more than £10m with dividends more than three times covered. This includes Becton (11.7 times), Lucas (5 times), Thorn (4.9 times), Glaxo (4.8 times) and Gesteiner (5.4 times) to name but a few.

There is no guarantee, though, that companies such as these would automatically increase their dividends under a free regime. On one view companies are now much more conscious of their cash flow in relation to dividends, rather than their cover and, in these terms, may not feel able to raise their dividends much.

Others still think cover is the measure, and that many companies would like their dividend growth to match either their profit growth or inflation. On this basis, Phillips & Drew has calculated that if there had been no dividend control last year dividends might have risen by 30 per cent.

Two majors which would certainly do something are Shell Transport and Unilever, both of which have arrangements to equalize their dividends with their Dutch counterparts. To maintain parity, Shell would have paid 36.5p a share gross last year compared to an actual pay out of 22.6p.

The yield would thus go up from 4.5 to 7.8 per cent. Similarly, Unilever's dividend would have been 29.6p instead of 17.2p and its yield 6.5 per cent instead of 3.8. And this does not include the cash bonus of 15.5p a share for Shell and 26.5p for Unilever, which both companies are committed to paying if controls come off.

### Bank of Scotland

### Poor volume prospects

With its financial year running to the end of February, Bank of Scotland has had the benefit of two months more of high interest rates than its English competitors in the period just ended; so the market was inclined to be biased about the 53 per cent improvement in pre-tax profits which the group reported yesterday, and the shares ended the day 5p lower at 245p.

There was more to justify this treatment than at first sight appeared, for of the £9.3m improvement, £2m was attributable to the elimination of last year's additional bad debt provisions, another £2.2m came from the hire purchase and leasing subsidiary—whose exceptionally strong profit growth of 6.5m owed perhaps £1m to the recovery of bad debts provided for in the year—while the £500,000 drop reflected a £2m in the buoyant commercial banking business.

Clark little thought that he had come out of semi-retirement 18 months ago to help executive FMC, the group's biggest meat group, but he would find himself flung off a bitterly disputed

He told Business Diary's Ross yesterday that he had left the bid from Thomas Thwick and Sons, had failed. Clark said he thought the bid would see little change of £100,000 in fighting Thwick, and guessed his owners' bid as nearer £100,000.

MC top brass, Clark went had been so busy scrapping the bidder that despite king until 10 pm and 11 pm the past six weeks, they had a lot of time for running business.

Yesterday was 62-year-old Clark's first reasonable day. He was hoping to be in St John's Wood around 9, but from there he had to go to a dinner at the FMC staff between 6.30 and 11 pm, taking the 8 am back to London yesterday, even before the Borthwick

he blew up, Clark was a job previously done by his chairman, David Borthwick. Clark felt came in 18 months ago executive deputy chairman managing director. Those capacities he retained both Anson Payne, who was executive chairman,



Mr Mark Weinberg, managing director of Hambro Life Assurance: maintaining above average growth.

So the performance of the clearing bank itself has been relatively flat, with the effects of a higher average base rate—11.55 per cent as against 10.23 per cent—higher commission income, and a big increase (from a small base) in the international business, counteracted by negligible loan volume growth.

With the best of the growth in oil-related industrial borrowing now over, and the Scottish economy traditionally lagging its British counterpart by the best part of a year, there are few prospects of an increase in volume this year, and that lower rates suggest that there is not much immediate scope for improvement in the shares, which yield just over 6 per cent.

**Final: 1976/77 (1975/76)**  
Capitalization £79.0m  
Pre-tax profits £26.8m (£17.5m)  
Earnings per share 37.4p (£29.3p)  
Dividend gross 15p (13.6p)

### Grattan Holding margins

Grattan Warehouses was far too gloomy about its second half prospects. Instead of the expected barely maintained profits the growth in the second six months almost kept pace with the first to produce a 19.1 per cent improvement for the year at £11.7m. A tantalizing suggestion of volume growth with a sales gain of 18.6 per cent against only 10 per cent in the first half can be only partly explained by the mini-boom in advance of the expected VAT rise which failed to materialize in the autumn Budget.

In fact, Grattan appears to have got its sales mix right and if it is gaining a broader base without loss of margins a question mark must be raised over the long-term wisdom of Freeman's concentration on its more profitable areas at the expense of market share.

Grattan's margins are still higher than Freeman's despite the latter's sharp improvement last year. Both groups have improved their balance sheets ready for the increase in consumer spending, whenever it arrives, but in the short-term it is Grattan whose growth looks underrated.

The group has been paring away at costs and the effect was really felt in the second-half when, against its own expectations, the £6-a-week pay rise and a new contract with the Post Office were both absorbed without hurting margins. Fairly confident noises are being made about the current year, which could prove surprisingly good for the sector as a whole if catalogue pricing has taken a sharper view of inflation than actually occurs.

**Final: 1976 (1975)**  
Capitalization £43.4m  
Premium Income £106.9m  
Pre-tax profits £5.25m (£3.11m)  
Earnings per share 27.6p (17.0p)  
Dividend gross 23.1p (17.1p)

Still, Grattan's 20 per cent gain in profits last year compared with a 29 per cent improvement at Freeman and Grattan has taken longer to beat its previous best performance. But even so, it is likely to be faster than Grattan. Grattan's yield at 8.2 per cent with the shares at 98p is almost twice Freeman's and due for a re-rating.

**Final: 1976/77 (1975/76)**  
Capitalization £43.1m  
Sales £137.5m (£120.2m)  
Pre-tax profits £11.7m (£9.8m)  
Earnings per share 12.2p (10.6p)  
Dividend gross 8.03p (7.3p)

### Local authorities

### Borrowing longer

Yesterday's half-a-point cut in yearling bond rates to 9 1/2 per cent is the lowest level for almost four years and further evidence that local authority borrowing rates are falling more closely into line with ruling money market rates.

For some months local authorities have had to be fully competitive in the rates they offer because of reduced lending to the banks who have had to reject their assets to keep within the "corset" although the inflow from private investors and some institutions like the building societies has been steady enough to stop rates moving too far out of line with those in the money markets.

Meanwhile, yesterday's issues show some acceleration in the trend towards longer-term borrowing with several two and three year issues. How much it is due to the fact that more than one round of talks had always seemed probable in getting agreement to so ambitious a project as the so-called Common Fund.

This is the institution that most nations are pledged to discuss under the terms of a resolution passed at the fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad), held in Nairobi last spring. It is also the spearhead of the developing countries' crusade for a new international economic order, and the issue which, above all, has come to symbolize the clash between the rich northern states and their less developed southern neighbours.

What has distressed the Group of 77 (the body that represents some 114 poor nations) is the failure to get from all the developed countries at Geneva an agreement even in principle to establish a Common Fund. Instead, there was only a promise to reconvene discussions, probably in November.

But it is already clear that if such a fund is ultimately set up, it will be a very different animal to that for which the developing countries have so long clamoured. For the Third World countries have always envisaged a Common Fund with a wide remit, substantial financial resources, and extensive power to intervene in the commodity markets to buttress prices.

It is seen by the poor producers of raw materials as an essential part of what is called the "integrated programme for commodities" which would be the subject of new pricing arrangements. These include cocoa, coffee, tea, sugar, copper, tin, rubber, cotton, jute, hard fibres, bananas, vegetables, fish, meat, tropical timber, iron ore, bauxite, manganese, and phosphates.

Already, a number of separate negotiations between producers and consumers are under way for some individual commodities. Britain, for its part, is desperately keen to appear in the more favourable light after the mauling it received from critics for its role in last year's Nairobi conference. In spite of the wide differences of opinion that exist within the European Community, it succeeded in getting the Council of Ministers

to agree a common position on commodities. After the recent Rome summit, the nine Community countries are now ready to accept that there "should" be a Common Fund.

However, as envisaged by at least some EEC countries, the Common Fund would be little more than a clearing house or pooling arrangement, whereby money could be transferred between individually managed commodity pools.

Thus, if one commodity administration found itself temporarily with surplus cash, it would channel the money to another administration that might have sufficient, in this way, the total financial resources needed to operate several commodity agreements might be less than for the sum of individual agreements without a pooling arrangement. But this does not share the same price cycle. Indeed, there is some evidence that industrial raw materials have a different cycle to agricultural crops.

At one extreme stand the Scandinavian and Benelux states, which are prepared to accept a considerable degree of price regulation in the commodity markets. At the other are the United States and Japan, which are ideologically committed to free markets. Although there are some indications that the new American Administration of President Jimmy Carter may be prepared to make more concessions than its predecessor, United States policy in this area remains largely unformulated.

Britain, for its part, is desperately keen to appear in the more favourable light after the mauling it received from critics for its role in last year's Nairobi conference. In spite of the wide differences of opinion that exist within the European Community, it succeeded in getting the Council of Ministers

to agree a common position on commodities. After the recent Rome summit, the nine Community countries are now ready to accept that there "should" be a Common Fund.

However, as envisaged by at least some EEC countries, the Common Fund would be little more than a clearing house or pooling arrangement, whereby money could be transferred between individually managed commodity pools.

Thus, if one commodity administration found itself temporarily with surplus cash, it would channel the money to another administration that might have sufficient, in this way, the total financial resources needed to operate several commodity agreements might be less than for the sum of individual agreements without a pooling arrangement. But this does not share the same price cycle. Indeed, there is some evidence that industrial raw materials have a different cycle to agricultural crops.

# Why the US Administration must spend more time on selling its policies

The new American Administration has been in office for about 10 weeks and so far, on the economic side at least, it appears as if the Government is virtually a one-man show. President Carter is consistently outlining his views and ideas before the television cameras but his cabinet members and, most particularly, his deputies, are barely known to the public.

A major change is likely in the weeks ahead. The Administration's top officials are recognizing that the success of their policies is going to depend on their ability to win broad public confidence. They realize that they have already weakened their positions to an extent by trying too lightly to sell their policies to the public.

The American business community and the media are not being adequately reassured. The sharp decline in share prices on Wall Street since the start of the year tends to reflect these anxieties. The trade unions feel that their interests are not being adequately heeded by the new

Administration and they are troubled by what they see as insufficient support on Capitol Hill for legislation dear to their hearts.

Unless the Administration's leaders move with speed to mend fences already partly damaged they may find that their problems with the Congress, in particular, will increase and this they simply cannot afford, given the large scale of their domestic and foreign policy plans.

The simple reason that top administration officials have not been spending more time explaining their aims, winning press interviews and listening to labour leaders is that they have been desperately overworked. Some already look as if they are close to exhaustion.

In only 10 weeks the Administration has proposed a detailed reflationary package of economic measures. It has sent a substantially revised federal budget to the Congress. It has formulated legislation for the creation of a new energy department and for reorganization of the federal bureaucracy.

It has made numerous highly complicated financial proposals that seek to strengthen the World Bank and other multilateral aid organizations.

Also, the Administration is close to finalizing a comprehensive energy programme and a package of anti-inflation measures. Further, it is striving to complete work on a set of international economic policies in time for a ministerial meeting of the International Monetary Fund late this month and for the summit conference in London in early May.

Those senior officials that have been appointed are now formulating new policies under difficult conditions. Many key positions in the government have still to be filled. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has apparently been dragging its feet in giving security clearance to people selected by the White House for top jobs.

Few of the top men now working in the Government have yet had their appointments confirmed by the United States Senate. Among those who have not are Mr Anthony Solomon, the Treasury Secretary for Monetary

Affairs, Mr Fred Bergsten, the Assistant Treasury Secretary for International Affairs, and Mr Richard Cooper, the Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

The pressure on top officials to continue drafting new policies shows no sign of easing. President Carter continues to make public promises that add to the bureaucracy's workload.

For example, to the great astonishment of the Council of Economic Advisers, he announced on March 24 that he expected an anti-inflation package to be ready within two weeks. Council members had expected more planning time.

As the bureaucracy strives to complete its work on new policies to the Congress, it must at the same time cope with demanding new orders from the White House. Major changes in Government organization are being investigated while officials must at the same time start implementing the time-consuming new zero-based budgeting concepts that are to be fully in place for next year's budget.

It seems probable that the pace at which new policy

announcements are made will slow, while officials start spending more time on matters of organization, policy implementation and public relations. In this latter regard there are already some indications that Mr Blumenthal, the Treasury Secretary, Mr Lance, the Budget Director, and Mr Schlesinger, the energy policy architect, will be much more publicly outspoken in the weeks ahead.

Mr Blumenthal, who some observers suggested last December would be the most influential man in the Cabinet, has maintained a very low profile so far. He has travelled little in the United States since taking office, given very few press interviews and avoided the busy Washington social circuit.

His decision to make a major National Press Club speech on April 13 may signify a change and a realization by the Treasury chief that he can strengthen support for his policies, just as William Simon did by striving to sell them himself directly to the public.

Frank Vogt

Melvyn Westlake

## Commodities: failure now—success in November?



Gamani Corea (left) Unctad Secty-General: has put a £6,000m tag on an 'integrated programme' for commodities

The next major sticking point for several of the industrialized countries is that any new arrangements for commodities should be designed to smooth out cyclical fluctuations around the secular price trend. That means that prices of raw materials should not be raised above a trans-cyclical equilibrium level that is high enough to encourage new investment, but not so high as to cause loss of markets through substitution.

Some developed nations argue that only the free market can establish this price. But proponents of commodity agreements counter by arguing that the free market has conspicuously failed to achieve the desired objective.

Yet another unsolved question is whether the Common Fund should have financial resources of its own, over and above the money needed by individual commodity pacts. The Unctad secretariat, headed by Sri Lankan Secretary-General, Mr Gamani Corea, has put a £6,000m tag on its "integrated programme" for commodities.

By contrast, the rich nations say that the sum required will not become clear until individual commodity agreements have been negotiated. They are prepared to negotiate over the question of whether the Common Fund should be given money of its own.

At the same time, Britain and some other industrialized nations insist that the Common Fund should be economically viable. This raises several other questions. The World Bank, for example, want the Common Fund to promote a range of secondary activities like diversification out of unprofitable

crops, as well as research and development, promotion of sales and transportation. Of this basis, "viability" would have to be judged over, say, five years, rather than over one or two years.

In addition, there is much disagreement between the rich and poor nations over just how many commodities readily lend themselves to the kind of stocking arrangements, which have conventionally been at the heart of commodity pacts. The rich nations argue that each commodity must be viewed as a separate case. Each has special features, affecting its production cycle, some being perishable, some being bulky, some being in competition with synthetics, and so on.

These are the kind of details that the industrialized nations want settled before a Common Fund is set up, and much of last month's negotiations were concerned with isolating and clarifying these issues.

This is what has enabled the delegations from western Europe to claim that some progress has been made at Geneva. By contrast, the Third World, particularly the Africans, are more concerned with getting a general commitment to the Common Fund in principle. And the failure to do so accounts for their disappointment and pessimism. But this pessimism is dismissed by European and American officials who argue that the establishment of a Common Fund would be a momentous act, and not one to be undertaken lightly. It did after all, make long and exhausting negotiations to set up the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

### Redemption Notice

### City of Oslo (Norway)

9% Sinking Fund External Loan Bonds due May 1, 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of May 1, 1970 under which the above bonds were issued, that Citibank, N.A., Fiscal Agent, has selected by lot for redemption on May 1, 1977 through the operation of the Sinking Fund, the principal amount of said Bonds at the Sinking Fund redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. The serial numbers of the Bonds selected by lot for redemption are as follows:

| ROYD NUMBERS |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| M            | 1    | 1282 | 5987 | 4316 | 5730 | 6788 | 7785 | 8908  | 10068 | 11258 | 12845 | 14287 | 15898 | 16587 | 17459 | 18824 |
| 4            | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 5            | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 6            | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 7            | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 8            | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 9            | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 10           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 11           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 12           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 13           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 14           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 15           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 16           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 17           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 18           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 19           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 20           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 21           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 22           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 23           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 24           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 25           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 26           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 27           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 28           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 29           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 30           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 31           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 32           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 33           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 34           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 35           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 36           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 37           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 38           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 39           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 40           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 41           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 42           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 43           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 44           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 45           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 46           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 47           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 48           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 49           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 50           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 51           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 52           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 53           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 54           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 55           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 56           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 57           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 58           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 59           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 60           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 61           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 62           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 63           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 64           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 65           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 66           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 67           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 68           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 69           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 70           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 71           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 72           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 73           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 74           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 75           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 76           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 77           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 78           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 79           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 80           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 | 6917 | 7822 | 9032 | 10237 | 11268 | 12857 | 14397 | 15938 | 16689 | 17476 | 18784 |       |
| 81           | 1243 | 2688 | 4327 | 5749 |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |

The 163rd Stated Annual Meeting of the Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society will be held at 15 Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh at 2.30 pm on Tuesday 26 April 1977.

The following are extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr A Mackenzie CA, published in advance of the Meeting:

# Another record year for Scottish Widows.

**NEW BUSINESS.** The new annual premium income for 1976 secured by the Society and our subsidiary, Pensions Management (SWP) Ltd, at over £21M was again at a record level, being 11% above the corresponding figure for 1975.

For the Society the new premiums were over £18M representing an increase of 19% over the previous year's figure but new sums assured at £261M were 8% lower. This apparent paradox results largely from a shortfall in new group life insurance business due to the restrictions on the introduction of new schemes and the improvement of existing schemes still imposed by the Government's pay policy which also affects the level of incremental benefits related to pay increases. A further factor was the absence of any large tranche of new business corresponding to that which arose in 1975 from one very large scheme, which alone accounted for £20M of new sums assured.

In addition, there was a marked change in the composition of the Society's ordinary new business in 1976, with much more emphasis being placed on savings contracts, particularly with profits endowed assurances, and less on contracts providing life cover only, although a very large amount of the latter type of business was transacted.

New annuities per annum effected with the Society at almost £11M increased by 13%, mainly because of the strong competitive position of the Society's Pegasus contract for small schemes and of our popular and competitive annual premium Personal Pensions contract for the self-employed; new annual premiums for this latter class of business more than doubled as compared with the previous year.

Our subsidiary, Pensions Management (SWP) Ltd, is particularly affected by the Government restrictions to which I have already referred, new annual premiums at just under £2.9M being lower than the £3.8M recorded in 1975.

The Society's new business figures for 1977 and subsequent years will be adversely affected by the loss of business from the Federated Superannuation System for Universities (FSSU) which has been replaced by the new privately funded Universities Superannuation Scheme. By 1980 the bulk of existing FSSU business will have been transferred to that Scheme and the Society has already withdrawn from the Panel of Offices transacting new FSSU business.

**COMMISSION TERMS.** 1976 saw the introduction by the two Life Offices' Associations, of which virtually all leading life offices are members, of a new system of commissions related to premium income rather than to sums assured. The Society welcomes this move to a more logical structure of commissions payable to brokers and other intermediaries, and in our view a strong case can be made for potential policyholders to effect their policies with offices which subscribe to the new Commissions Agreement.

**INVESTMENT.** Yields on long-term British Government stocks started and ended the year at a little over 15% but during the year ranged in the main between 14% and 16% and while ordinary share prices fell by about 5% over the year, the FT Ordinary Share Index ranged from 265 to 421, ending the year at 355. By the end of 1975 the difference in the yields obtainable from long-term British Government stocks and from ordinary shares had reached 9½% and, as I reported in my Statement a year ago, we were by then investing all our new money in British Government stocks. Although falling back from the 9½% level the yield gap has remained wide and our policy has continued on similar lines throughout 1976. Of a total new investment of £80M for the Society, excluding our subsidiary company Pensions Management (SWP) Ltd which is dealt with later, nearly £66M (82%) was invested in long-term British Government stocks and £8M (10%) was used to increase amounts held on short-term deposits, while £4M (5%) was invested in property and only £2M (3%) in UK ordinary shares. During the first few weeks of 1977, most of the short-term deposits, not earmarked for liabilities of a cash nature were also invested in long-term British Government stocks.

During the past two years we have invested £116M in long-term fixed interest securities, mainly in British Government stocks, at rates of interest which would have been considered unobtainable a few years ago. These substantial investments at high rates of interest together with increases in dividends on our equities have with our other investment operations in recent years all contributed to increase the gross rate of interest earned on the Society's funds to 10.56% compared with 10.06% in 1975, the latter rate being calculated for comparison purposes by assuming that the transfer of £100M from investment reserves was made at the beginning of the year instead of the end.

**EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.** With the expansion in our business, it is to be expected that operating costs will rise but it is distressing that by far the larger part of the increase is forced upon us once again by the very high rate of inflation experienced during the year. Vigorous efforts have been made by all members of our staff to contain the inevitable increases in these costs.

**SOCIAL SECURITY PENSIONS ACT 1975.** The Society has been heavily involved for many months in assisting employers to decide whether or not to contract-out of the earnings-related pension element of the new State scheme which commences in April 1978.

We were, however, concerned to hear of the warning from the Chairman of the Occupational Pensions Board (OPB) that, because of the pressure of work which will build up in the second half of the year, the OPB would not necessarily be able to issue the certificate of contracting-out before the new State scheme starts in April 1978, even if a notice of intention to contract-out is issued to employees in September this year to enable the formal election to contract-out to be made in December. The inference from this is that if an employer has not issued a notice of his intention to contract-out before September, he may not be able to contract-out as from the start of the new State scheme. If this is the case, a serious situation could arise since employees and their employers would have to pay the full new State scheme contribution rather than the reduced rate until the contracting-out certificate is issued as well as any contributions to the private scheme. We are as anxious as the OPB to avoid bunching up of the work towards the end of the year and to this end we have been working to a carefully arranged programme to try to ensure an even spread of the load both for ourselves and for the OPB. Apparently the OPB are now expecting the pensions industry to compress the work into a much shorter period and, as this may prove impossible, the Board should give an assurance without delay that, provided an employer wishing to contract-out

complies with the Act which does not contain any provisions requiring an election to be given before December, employees and employers will not be required to pay double contributions because of administrative difficulties of the OPB.

**NATIONALISATION.** The activities of the Society include the maintenance of over 500,000 ordinary policies and the administration of over 7,500 pension schemes. These are formidable statistics and we try not to forget that they represent individual men and women. The Society's principal objective must ever be to promote the interests of these individuals by striving continually to control the costs of administration while providing efficient service, and by investing their premiums to achieve the best possible return consistent with security. The Society has followed these principles for over 160 years through many generations of policyholders and from this has flowed the excellent results achieved by our with profits policies over a very long period. We are also keenly aware that there are many other fine well established life offices in the field and this acts as a spur to us as no doubt the Society does to them. Healthy competition is a most important ingredient of excellence. Would there not therefore be an immense sense of loss if any or all of these fine and diverse institutions were to be constrained within the uniform framework of nationalisation?

The promoters of the nationalisation proposals claim that the lack of investment in industry is the cause of British economic problems (rather than a symptom) and there should therefore be power to direct the accumulated savings of millions of ordinary men and women into selected areas. There is no reason to suppose that this would solve the general investment problems of industry. The direction of the investments of insurance companies, whether through nationalisation or by any other means, could lead to the diversion of policyholders' money into projects which are basically unprofitable, or even into those which the State wishes to support for political reasons. We do not believe that such developments would be in the interests of our policyholders and we are therefore firmly opposed to any form of nationalisation of the insurance industry and to any form of direction of investments.

**INVESTOR POLICY FUND.** During the year the price of First Series Units in the Investor Policy Fund increased by 14% compared with a rise of 0.9% in the FT Actuaries All-Share Index adjusted for capital gains tax liability and the reinvestment of net income. The longer term results continue to be very satisfactory and since the commencement of the fund in October 1966 the price of First Series Units has increased by 209% compared with an increase of 130% for the FT Actuaries All-Share Index adjusted to the same basis.

From 1 June 1976 new policies linked to First Series Units were no longer issued although First Series Units continue to be issued for policies effected before that date, and a new series of policies designated Second Series was introduced which are linked to Second Series Units in the same Investor Policy fund.

**PENSIONS MANAGEMENT (SWP) LTD.** During the year the cost of a fund share increased by 8.4%—a figure intermediate between the rise of 2.3% in the FT Actuaries All-Share Index and 15.1% in the price of 2½% Treasury Stock both adjusted for comparative purposes for reinvestment of gross income. Since the commencement of the fund in September 1968 the cost of a fund share has risen by 84% compared with rises of only 37% and 27% respectively for the FT Actuaries All-Share Index and 2½% Treasury Stock adjusted to the same basis.

**NEW HEAD OFFICE.** The Annual Meeting on 26 April will be the first to be held in our new Head Office building at Dalkeith Road. The move to the new building has enabled us once again to house our Head Office staff in one building and this, together with the good working conditions and modern equipment, has already contributed to increased efficiency. It is a source of considerable satisfaction to own and occupy a building which has received such widespread commendation.

**FUTURE OUTLOOK.** In recent years, it has become virtually impossible at the beginning of each year to make a reasoned assessment of the prospects for the year ahead. Too often Government policies have faltered because of pressure groups both inside and outside the Government, whose motives appear to be to use economic difficulties to obtain power for themselves and whose aims, often put forward in the guise of social justice and democracy, are narrowly political and far removed from the wishes of the vast majority of the British people and the needs of the nation.

Inflation continues to be the principal enemy of real growth in our economy. With the further breathing space provided by the IMF loan and other massive Government overseas borrowing, it is essential that the Government should pursue relentlessly policies aimed at reducing the inflation rate to a minimal figure. Only then will industry face the future with the confidence to expand and thereby secure the future growth on which ultimately the wealth of the nation and the standard of living of our people depend. As a nation, the British people are fortunate that nature has endowed the country with large quantities of oil. With the ever increasing flow of this oil over the next few years, there is no reason why the prospects for Britain, if only we do not squander the opportunity, should not be better than they have been for the whole of this century. While the British economy this year still faces many uncertainties, we are confident that we shall be able to continue to provide good results for our members and an efficient service over the whole of the life assurance and pension fields.



**SCOTTISH WIDOWS**  
A better life assurance.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

### Stock markets

# Strong rally on cheap buying

Share prices rallied sharply from a weak start as buyers started to get the upper hand at the lower levels.

Early trading had seen a continuation of the post-Budget profit-taking and by 1 pm the FT Index was 7.3 off. Thereafter, "cheap" buying, though not great, proved to be the dominant influence and by the close the index had more than halved its earlier decline to end at 402.5, a net loss of 3.1.

Dealers said that pace of gain trading was light and they see little improvement before the holiday. Looking beyond that, the likely course of events is harder to predict, though most market men would settle for a

quiet period with prices losing some ground as a quarter points on profit-taking but by the end of the session had clipped the losses back to around three-eighths.

"Shorts" fell between one-eighth and one-quarter on balance, and a quarter points on profit-taking but by the end of the session had clipped the losses back to around three-eighths.

Leading industrial shares ended close to overnight levels or just a little easier after recouping earlier losses of several pence. Typical were unchanged positions from ICI 349p, Vickers 452p and Glaxo 463p, the last named having been particularly weak earlier on its disappointing result the previous day. Fisons were just a couple of pence lower at 330p.

Among the engineers, Hawker Siddeley failed to rally and closed 8p down at 503p. Tube Investments shed 4p to 380p and GKN 2p to 326p, ahead of figures. The annual meeting of FMI had the shares just half a point lower at 55p and Herbert Morris stayed at a firm 257p in the hope of still higher bid terms.

Speculators, impatient for more takeover news, decided to sell Gallenkamp and the shares dipped to 277p, a drop of 28p, at one stage. But buyers restored the position to some degree and the price climbed back to 287p, a net loss of 12p.

Fading bid hopes left Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries 5p off at 147p and diesel engine-maker, L. Gardner, where Rolls-Royce has a stake, 4p off at 199p. But Cavenham advanced 5p to 125p on the conviction that further takeover moves cannot be long delayed.

There was a good deal of interest in the stores sector where Grattan held firm at 98p after figures which were generally better than expected. But there was little response from fellow mail orders

Freemans, down 2p to 96p, and Empire Stores, which lost a penny to 107p.

Elsewhere in the sector, Mothercare was on offer as brokers reviewed their books and the shares dipped 10p to 262p. The company is the first of the sector due to report which has a March year-end and the feeling is that the first two months of 1977 failed to match the latter period of last year. Two other companies—Woolworth at 52p and United Drapery at 67p—were reported to have been revising earlier profit forecasts.

In the building sector, Rugby Portland held firm at 52p after Monday's figures and crane group, G. Soarwood jumped 10p to 144p after profits and a bullish forecast. The prospect of cheaper mortgage rates helped some house-building issues like Wm. Whittingham, unchanged at 19p, Wimsey at 54p, Crest Homes at 41p and Barratt Developments at 88p to put up a comparatively firm showing.

Ocean Transport's good figures failed again to stir stirring shares. Ocean itself dived 5p to 152p, while Furness Withy, a fellow member of OCL, lost 4p, for a close of 138p.

The oil pitch was specifically hit by the weakness of Wall Street, also hit by inflation worries.

The talk of some form of settlement from the Bank of England helped Burnham to stay firm at 53p.

In electricals, a big contract with Nigeria did not help GEC. The shares in BSR's one-for-five rights issue at 105p a time shed 2p to 10p, but could come in for more attention. They are entitled to the net final dividend of 3.45p which is to be paid on May 30. Nor will the "new" go fully paid until April 15. Just a week later comes the annual meeting where shareholders should hear encouraging trade news.

3p lower at 168p, but EMI, at 199p, put up a good showing on news of scanner orders from Japan.

Tate & Lyle shed 6p more to 250p in the food sector as investors continued to be nervous about the industry's rationalization, while B. Matthews was another sector stock well down, losing 8p to 117p on profit-taking. Wedgwood was another dull stock, shedding 9p to 174p, while its appointment at rights issue terms, had Marshall's Universal 6p off at 168p. The issue was predicted here last week.

Among companies reporting figures, Thomson Organisations dipped 10p to 440p in spite of profits above most estimates. Earlier statements boosted Bossey & Hawkes 9p to 102p and Cape Industries 2p to 116p. Silhouette responded to some favourable comment with a gain of 4p to 38p.

Equity turnover on April 4 was £45.16m (17,044 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph were Shell, ICI, BP, Burnham, BAT Df, Thorn ordinary, P. & O. Ocean, Lloyds, GKN, Thorn "A", Distillers, Courtauld, Rank, Becham, Gallenkamp and Hambro Life.

### Latest dividends

| Company (and par value)      | Ord div      | Year ago | Pay date | Year's total | Prev year |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| Bank of Scotland (£1) Fin    | 4.88         | 4.43     | 25/5     | 9.75         | 8.86      |
| City of London Brew (25p)    | 3rd Int 0.52 | 0.5      | 31/5     | —            | 2.1       |
| Grattan Warehouses (25p) Fin | 3.52         | 3.09     | 14/6     | 5.21         | 4.74      |
| Hambro Life Ass (25p) Fin    | 10.5         | 10.5     | 1/7      | 15.0         | 15.0      |
| House of Lords (25p) Fin     | 1.71         | 1.54     | 13/6     | 6.04†        | 5.49†     |
| Marshall's Univ (25p) Fin    | 3.09         | 2.8†     | —        | 24/5         | 6.5†      |
| Molins (25p) Fin             | 4.5†         | —        | —        | —            | 1.88      |
| Oil Explor (10p) Fin         | 1.88         | 1.71     | —        | —            | 1.71      |
| Oilfield Services (25p) Fin  | 2.89         | 2.89     | —        | —            | 2.89      |
| Thomson Org (25p) Fin        | 3.21         | 3.21     | 10/6     | 5.29         | 4.81      |
| Unicor Inds (25p) Fin        | 3.1          | 2.81     | 26/5     | 4.85         | 4.41      |
| Wm Morrison (10p) Fin        | 2.02         | 1.83     | —        | 2.02         | 1.83      |
| Woolworth (25p) Int          | 1.0          | 1.0      | 1/7      | —            | 2.0       |
| William Booton (10p) Int     | 0.5          | 0.5      | 12/5     | —            | 1.22      |
| Greenbank Ind (10p) Fin      | 1.0          | 1.33†    | 16/5     | 2.0          | 1.82†     |
| Richards (Leics) (25p) Fin   | 2.31         | —        | 31/5     | 3.41         | 3.1       |

Dividends in italics are shown as a gross basis. †Adjusted for scrip issue.

## Unicorn doubles but volume and margins still below peak

By Nicholas Hirst

Increased sales volume led to sharply improved profits at Unicorn Industries, the coated abrasives, industrial diamond merchant and grinding wheel group. For the year to December 31 they were nearly doubled at £5.07m against £2.57m.

But volume is still not back to the best levels of 1974 and trading margins at 9.3 per cent are way below the best 13 per cent. The room for improvement depends both on the rate of increasing demand and the growth of competition—which is likely to be fiercer than in the previous top of the cycle.

Last year margins were helped considerably by the dollar sales of diamonds, which had a very good second-half, on which the profits are unlikely to be sustained. With construction industry demand remaining

flat throughout the world (excluding the Middle East, this year's growth will depend on the mining, gas and oil exploration industries).

The state of the construction industry will also be a depressive influence on the coated abrasives division in Britain although there will be benefits from slowly increasing industrial activity.

But last year overseas companies made only £1.2m out of trading profits of £5.13m while accounting for a third of sales. World-wide, grinding wheel from sales were the worst of the group's three divisions last year. But with demand rising in the United States, and a smaller dependence on construction than in the other divisions, margins have considerable potential for improvement.

While the profits picture was

radically changed last year and with the trend rising throughout the period, the balance sheet is also transformed. Positive cash flow and an increase in the rate of stock turnover has left borrowings, the greater part of which are medium-term and overseas, £1.5m lower at £8.3m. A surplus on a property revaluation has helped increase shareholders funds to £25.3m leaving borrowings at a third of shareholders funds against more than a half last year.

Capital investment this year will be lower than last year's £1.9m. While stocks could require £3m or so even with small acquisitions, the borrowings should be contained. Earnings of 11.3p cover the increased dividend of 7.48p gross more than twice. The shares at 79p yesterday were unchanged.

## Morgan Grenfell reveals some of its strength

Morgan Grenfell Holdings, the merchant banking and financial services group, increased profits after tax and transfers to inner reserves by 26 per cent to almost £2.5m in 1976. A one-for-four scrip issue is proposed.

During the year, the merchant bank subsidiary, Morgan Grenfell & Co transferred £1.5m from inner to disclosed reserves.

In the annual accounts, holding company chairman Mr J. E. H. Collins reports: "while we have the resources to back our rapid expansion, these resources are to a considerable extent hidden; it now seems appropriate to bring some of our inner reserves out into the open to augment our published reserves and to demonstrate our belief in the permanence of these moves by adding to the paid-up capital."

# The British Bank of the Middle East

A Member of The Hongkong Bank Group

## "Ever-increasing commercial and development activity."

Highlights from a Statement by the Chairman, Angus Macqueen.

### Year's Results and Capital Changes

Record results were achieved in 1976. After making provision for outstanding in Lebanon considered to be irrecoverable the after-tax published profit was £4,452,000, which is slightly less than the £4,512,000 recorded for 1975.

During the year, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation took up a further 2.5 million shares of £1 each for cash, thereby increasing the Bank's issued capital to £20 million and making the total of issued capital and reserves £40.5 million.

### Balance Sheet

Current, deposit and other accounts rose by over 50%, almost exactly the same rate as in 1975, taking into account a fall of about 20% in the value of the pound. The total Balance Sheet has increased substantially from £1,470 million to £2,190 million.

### The Middle Eastern Scene

In 1976 there was much loss of life and destruction of property in the Lebanon. The establishment of an Arab peacekeeping force led to a cease-fire which has held firm and the country now faces the enormous task of reconstructing a shattered economy. With the exception of Lebanon, the main areas of the Bank's operations have had a remarkably uneventful year. What causes most concern is the continuing dispute between the Arab states and Israel, the problem of Palestine, which lies at the heart of nearly all the troubles of the Middle East and in which it is certain that no further progress can be made without the active participation of the United States. A clear development has been the rise in influence of Saudi Arabia, which has become a dominant force in international affairs. Economically, 1976 was a year of consolidation and growing realism in most Middle Eastern countries. Existing infrastructures imposed limits on the growth rate, resulting in delay to some development projects and the postponement of others. Nevertheless, rapid progress was made in many sectors, notably in road and housing construction, the provision of education and health facilities, and the growth of local industries.

### Regional Banking Activities

There was increased commercial and development activity in the area in which our business is concentrated. In Tunisia, our operations have been merged with those of other financial institutions, resulting in the formation of a new bank, Banque Internationale Arabe de Tunisie. In Saudi Arabia, preliminary steps have been taken to conform with a government requirement that all foreign banks should incorporate their branches into new banking organisations domiciled in the country.

In the annual vote of thanks to Staff special mention must be made of our personnel at Lebanon branches and we wish them happier and more peaceful days in the future. The pressure of work arising from the greater activity of branches elsewhere than Lebanon made its own special demands on our Staff and all responded most splendidly.

The Chairman's Statement is contained in a Report and Accounts booklet obtainable from the Secretary at Head Office.

Branches in:  
Afars & Issas · Bahrain · India · Jordan  
Lebanon · Oman · Qatar · Saudi Arabia  
Switzerland · United Arab Emirates  
Yemen Arab Republic

Head Office & London Main Office  
99 Bishopsgate,  
London EC2P 2LA  
Telephone 01-638 2366  
Telex 884293

London West End Office  
Falcon House, Curzon Street,  
London W1Y 8AA  
Telephone 01-499 0941 Telex 27544



## MARKET REPORTS

## Copper leads decline in metals

Metals were again weak on the London Metal Exchange yesterday with copper heading the decline. In tin there was a further fall of \$518 to \$5440 at Pango. With the weaker trend in other metals touched off liquidation. At the close standard three months was \$100 down on the day.

In copper, values declined on the premarket under scattered liquidation. However, in the ring there was some shortcovering and fresh buying. At the close cash was 22 down on the day and three months had lost \$2.25.

The Monday decline in lead was extended yesterday and there was further nervous liquidation although buying support on trade account helped a partial recovery. At the close the losses were \$17 for cash and \$17.25 for three months. Zinc values edged up although there was some physical demand at the lower levels.

Silver lost between 2.30p and 2.5p in the ring.

**COPPER**—(London)—Cash, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50. (New York)—Cash, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50.

**LEAD**—(London)—Cash, 17.00; three months, 17.25; six months, 17.25; one year, 17.25. (New York)—Cash, 17.00; three months, 17.25; six months, 17.25; one year, 17.25.

**ZINC**—(London)—Cash, 17.00; three months, 17.25; six months, 17.25; one year, 17.25. (New York)—Cash, 17.00; three months, 17.25; six months, 17.25; one year, 17.25.

**SILVER**—(London)—Cash, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50. (New York)—Cash, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50.

## A conference on lead, zinc to be held in London

A three-day international conference on lead and zinc to be held in London from June 14. The conference, organized by the International Lead and Zinc Development Association, will include traditional and new markets for lead, forecasting for lead and zinc, new trends and the economics of production.

Speakers will include representatives of Bethlehem Steel and Asarco in the United States, Japan's Mitsui die casting division, Noranda of Canada, Rheinisch of West Germany and the British Steel Corporation.

## Three states join coffee pact

Austria, Cyprus and Israel have joined the International Coffee Agreement (ICO) 1976 as importing members. Mr A. F. Teltra, executive director of the International Coffee Organization, has announced. This brings total membership of the ICO to 65, comprising 42 exporting members and 23 importing members.

## Zaire ratifies tin agreement

United Nations, April 5.—Zaire has ratified the Fifth International Tin Agreement (ITA) the United Nations legal affairs officer reported. The agreement came into force provisionally on July 1, 1976, and will come definitely into force on receipt of Bolivia's instrument of ratification.

## Bank Base Rates

| Bank                 | Rate   |
|----------------------|--------|
| Barclays Bank        | 9 1/2% |
| Consolidated Credits | 9 1/2% |
| First London Secs    | 9 1/2% |
| C. Hoare & Co        | 9 1/2% |
| Lloyds Bank          | 9 1/2% |
| Midland Bank         | 9 1/2% |
| Nat Westminster      | 9 1/2% |
| Royal Bank           | 9 1/2% |
| Shenley Trust        | 9 1/2% |
| Williams & Glyn's    | 9 1/2% |

## Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society

Notice is hereby given that the 1976 Annual Meeting of the Members of the Society will be held in the Main Hall of the Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society, 100, Queen Street, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, 26th April 1977, at 2.30 pm for the following purposes:—

- To consider the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 31 December 1976 and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors.
- To elect Directors.
- To pass, if thought fit, the following Resolution recommended by the Members by the Directors:—

That the remuneration of the Auditors for the current year be fixed by the Directors of the Society.

To transact any other ordinary business proper to a General Meeting of the Society.

G. A. KINGSFORTH  
General Manager and Secretary  
100, Queen Street, Edinburgh  
Edinburgh EH1 3BU  
Tel: 077 1077

NOTE:—A Summary of the Report will be published in the Press as usual and a copy will be sent to any member who would like to have one.

## THE NEW THROGMORTON TRUST LTD.

Capital Loan Stock Valuation 5th April 1977

The Trust's assets value per £1 of Capital Loan Stock is as follows:

Standard value at market price.

## M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE &amp; CO. LIMITED

| High | Low | Company                | Last | Price | Yield | P/E  |
|------|-----|------------------------|------|-------|-------|------|
| 35   | 27  | Airfrang Ord           | 35   | 4.2   | 12.0  | 6.9  |
| 120  | 109 | Airfrang 12 1/2% CULS  | 120  | 18.5  | 5.4   | —    |
| 32   | 25  | Armstrong & Rhodes     | 30   | 3.0   | 10.0  | —    |
| 114  | 95  | Debenhams Ord          | 101  | 2.2   | 7.4   | 7.6  |
| 125  | 104 | Debenhams 17 1/2% CULS | 125  | 17.5  | 14.0  | —    |
| 62   | 45  | Henry Sykes            | 61   | 2.4   | 4.2   | 5.5  |
| 81   | 57  | Tarros Burroughs       | 81   | 2.4   | 7.4   | 12.9 |
| 24   | 138 | Robert Jenkins         | 240  | 4.0   | 25.0  | 10.4 |
| 24   | 8   | Twinkl Ord             | 15   | —     | —     | —    |
| 67   | 54  | Twinkl 12 1/2% ULS     | 61   | 12.0  | 19.7  | —    |
| 63   | 51  | Unilock Holdings       | 56   | 6.1   | 10.9  | 7.0  |
| 77   | 65  | Walter Alexander       | 77   | 5.8   | 7.5   | 8.7  |

## Commodities

**Grain**—(London)—Wheat, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50. (New York)—Wheat, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50.

**Oil**—(London)—Crude, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50. (New York)—Crude, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50.

**Metals**—(London)—Copper, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50. (New York)—Copper, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50.

**Standard**—(London)—Cash, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50. (New York)—Cash, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50.

**Three months**—(London)—Cash, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50. (New York)—Cash, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50.

**One year**—(London)—Cash, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50. (New York)—Cash, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50.

## Recent Issues

**Grain**—(London)—Wheat, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50. (New York)—Wheat, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50.

**Oil**—(London)—Crude, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50. (New York)—Crude, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50.

**Metals**—(London)—Copper, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50. (New York)—Copper, 22.50; three months, 22.50; six months, 22.50; one year, 22.50.

## Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

| Issue          | Price  |
|----------------|--------|
| 1000 1/2% 1988 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1989 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1990 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1991 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1992 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1993 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1994 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1995 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1996 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1997 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1998 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1999 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2000 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2001 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2002 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2003 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2004 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2005 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2006 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2007 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2008 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2009 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2010 | 102.50 |

## Kaiser Alum hopes

Efforts by Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation last year to improve profit potential were partially successful. Sales in 1976 were \$1,851.9m (about £1,089.3m) against \$1,578m in 1975. Mr. J. Edgar Kaiser, chairman, believes an important potential factor lies in the recently formed partnership with Jamica. This will ensure a 40-year supply of bauxite, the essential raw material for the group's processes.

## THE NEW THROGMORTON TRUST LTD.

Capital Loan Stock Valuation 5th April 1977

The Trust's assets value per £1 of Capital Loan Stock is as follows:

Standard value at market price.

## M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE &amp; CO. LIMITED

| High | Low | Company                | Last | Price | Yield | P/E  |
|------|-----|------------------------|------|-------|-------|------|
| 35   | 27  | Airfrang Ord           | 35   | 4.2   | 12.0  | 6.9  |
| 120  | 109 | Airfrang 12 1/2% CULS  | 120  | 18.5  | 5.4   | —    |
| 32   | 25  | Armstrong & Rhodes     | 30   | 3.0   | 10.0  | —    |
| 114  | 95  | Debenhams Ord          | 101  | 2.2   | 7.4   | 7.6  |
| 125  | 104 | Debenhams 17 1/2% CULS | 125  | 17.5  | 14.0  | —    |
| 62   | 45  | Henry Sykes            | 61   | 2.4   | 4.2   | 5.5  |
| 81   | 57  | Tarros Burroughs       | 81   | 2.4   | 7.4   | 12.9 |
| 24   | 138 | Robert Jenkins         | 240  | 4.0   | 25.0  | 10.4 |
| 24   | 8   | Twinkl Ord             | 15   | —     | —     | —    |
| 67   | 54  | Twinkl 12 1/2% ULS     | 61   | 12.0  | 19.7  | —    |
| 63   | 51  | Unilock Holdings       | 56   | 6.1   | 10.9  | 7.0  |
| 77   | 65  | Walter Alexander       | 77   | 5.8   | 7.5   | 8.7  |

## Foreign Exchange

The dollar eased marginally in late afternoon yesterday, but the Bank of England eventually considered it necessary to mop up surplus money on a moderate scale by selling Treasury bills directly to the houses.

Clearing banks were mostly quiet keen to lend money or buy paper from the market. Some of the big lenders tried for 9 per cent late on Monday and were optimistically asking 8 1/2 per cent at the outset yesterday, but most houses had accepted the situation pretty well and did not respond before rates had reached 8 1/2 per cent.

Though there was a slight hiccup from 8 1/2 per cent to 8 3/4 per cent around mid-morning, the basic trend remained downward throughout.

Notwithstanding that the Bank appeared to have mopped rather than mop up, the market was wanted, there was a gain in the flow of funds, so that houses mostly ruled off in the 5 per cent to 7 per cent area, while interbank was down to 3 per cent before the finish.

## Spot Position of Sterling

| Market     | Rate |
|------------|------|
| New York   | 1.48 |
| London     | 1.48 |
| Paris      | 1.48 |
| Frankfurt  | 1.48 |
| Geneva     | 1.48 |
| Basel      | 1.48 |
| Brussels   | 1.48 |
| Amsterdam  | 1.48 |
| Stockholm  | 1.48 |
| Copenhagen | 1.48 |
| Helsinki   | 1.48 |
| Oslo       | 1.48 |
| Stockholm  | 1.48 |
| Copenhagen | 1.48 |
| Helsinki   | 1.48 |
| Oslo       | 1.48 |

## Forward Levels

| Month     | Rate |
|-----------|------|
| 1 month   | 1.48 |
| 3 months  | 1.48 |
| 6 months  | 1.48 |
| 9 months  | 1.48 |
| 12 months | 1.48 |

## Gold

Gold prices were steady in the London market yesterday, with the price of gold bars standing at \$375.00 per ounce. The price of gold coins was also steady, with the price of the 1976 American Eagle standing at \$375.00 per ounce.

## Discount market

Discount houses found funds readily available yesterday, and the Bank of England eventually considered it necessary to mop up surplus money on a moderate scale by selling Treasury bills directly to the houses.

Clearing banks were mostly quiet keen to lend money or buy paper from the market. Some of the big lenders tried for 9 per cent late on Monday and were optimistically asking 8 1/2 per cent at the outset yesterday, but most houses had accepted the situation pretty well and did not respond before rates had reached 8 1/2 per cent.

Though there was a slight hiccup from 8 1/2 per cent to 8 3/4 per cent around mid-morning, the basic trend remained downward throughout.

Notwithstanding that the Bank appeared to have mopped rather than mop up, the market was wanted, there was a gain in the flow of funds, so that houses mostly ruled off in the 5 per cent to 7 per cent area, while interbank was down to 3 per cent before the finish.

## Money Market Rates

| Market     | Rate |
|------------|------|
| New York   | 1.48 |
| London     | 1.48 |
| Paris      | 1.48 |
| Frankfurt  | 1.48 |
| Geneva     | 1.48 |
| Basel      | 1.48 |
| Brussels   | 1.48 |
| Amsterdam  | 1.48 |
| Stockholm  | 1.48 |
| Copenhagen | 1.48 |
| Helsinki   | 1.48 |
| Oslo       | 1.48 |
| Stockholm  | 1.48 |
| Copenhagen | 1.48 |
| Helsinki   | 1.48 |
| Oslo       | 1.48 |

## Wall Street

New York, April 5.—Stock prices closed mostly lower on the New York Stock Exchange, but the Dow Jones industrial average showed a small late recovery at 916.14, up 0.58. Declining issues outnumbered gainers 883 to 480.

Volume totalled 16,330,000 shares, compared with 15,250,000 Monday.

Brokers said that the market continues troubled by inflation.

## Silver closes 14.6c down

New York, April 5.—SILVER prices, which plunged 8c last night, closed 14.6c down on the New York Stock Exchange. The price of silver was 14.6c per ounce, down from 15.0c on Monday.

## Authorized Units, Insurance &amp; Offshore Funds

| Unit           | Price  |
|----------------|--------|
| 1000 1/2% 1988 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1989 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1990 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1991 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1992 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1993 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1994 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1995 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1996 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1997 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1998 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1999 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2000 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2001 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2002 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2003 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2004 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2005 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2006 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2007 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2008 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2009 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2010 | 102.50 |

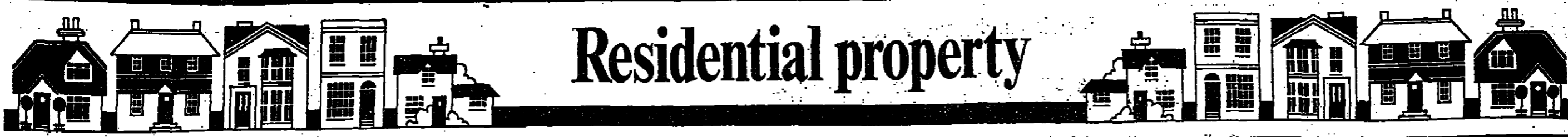
| Unit           | Price  |
|----------------|--------|
| 1000 1/2% 1988 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1989 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1990 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1991 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1992 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1993 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1994 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1995 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1996 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1997 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1998 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 1999 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2000 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2001 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2002 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2003 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2004 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2005 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2006 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2007 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2008 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2009 | 102.50 |
| 1000 1/2% 2010 | 102.50 |

هكذا من الأصل



§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

| BRITISH FUNDS          |       |          | COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN |       |          | LOCAL AUTHORITIES    |       |          | FOREIGN STOCKS   |       |          | DOLLAR STOCKS   |       |          | BANKS AND DISCOUNTS |       |          | BREWERIES AND DISTILLERS |       |          |
|------------------------|-------|----------|--------------------------|-------|----------|----------------------|-------|----------|------------------|-------|----------|-----------------|-------|----------|---------------------|-------|----------|--------------------------|-------|----------|
| Company                | Price | Dividend | Company                  | Price | Dividend | Company              | Price | Dividend | Company          | Price | Dividend | Company         | Price | Dividend | Company             | Price | Dividend | Company                  | Price | Dividend |
| British Overseas       | 100   | 5.00     | Commonwealth             | 100   | 5.00     | London & Westminster | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of America | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of India       | 100   | 5.00     | Guinness                 | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Airways        | 100   | 5.00     | Foreign                  | 100   | 5.00     | City of London       | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Burmese    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of China   | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Japan       | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Petroleum      | 100   | 5.00     | India                    | 100   | 5.00     | Metropolitan         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Chinese    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Korea   | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Railways       | 100   | 5.00     | China                    | 100   | 5.00     | North London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Egyptian   | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Telecom        | 100   | 5.00     | Japan                    | 100   | 5.00     | South London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Indo-China | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Malaysia                 | 100   | 5.00     | West London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Persian    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Thailand                 | 100   | 5.00     | East London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Philippines              | 100   | 5.00     | City of London       | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Indonesia                | 100   | 5.00     | Metropolitan         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | South Africa             | 100   | 5.00     | North London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | South London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Uganda                   | 100   | 5.00     | West London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | East London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | City of London       | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | Metropolitan         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | North London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | South London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | West London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | East London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | City of London       | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | Metropolitan         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | North London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | South London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | West London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | East London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | City of London       | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | Metropolitan         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | North London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | South London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | West London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | East London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | City of London       | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | Metropolitan         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | North London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | South London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | West London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | East London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | City of London       | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | Metropolitan         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | North London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | South London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | West London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | East London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | City of London       | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | Metropolitan         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | North London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | South London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | West London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | East London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | City of London       | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | Metropolitan         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | North London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | South London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | West London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | East London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | City of London       | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | Metropolitan         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | North London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | South London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | West London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | East London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | City of London       | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | Metropolitan         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | North London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | South London         | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | James Watson             | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | West London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Johnnie Walker           | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 100   | 5.00     | East London          | 100   | 5.00     | Anglo-Siam       | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Siam    | 100   | 5.00     | Bank of Persia      | 100   | 5.00     | Black & White            | 100   | 5.00     |
| British Virgin Islands | 100   | 5.00     | Kenya                    | 1     |          |                      |       |          |                  |       |          |                 |       |          |                     |       |          |                          |       |          |



# Hampton & Sons

**BERKSHIRE DOWNS**  
Lambourne 6 miles.  
**ELEGANT GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE**, beautifully restored, situated on the edge of a small village, with outstanding views over rolling downland. 6 bedrooms, studio, 2 bathrooms, 3 fine reception rooms, superb kitchen. Part walled gardens and grounds including paddock of about 3½ acres. Detached coach house, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, central heating. (In excellent order.) Offers invited for the whole or in lots. Joint Agents: John German & Son, Ramsbury, Tel: (0672) 666. (SEP)

**KINGSWOOD SURVEY**  
Reigate 4 miles, Croydon 8 miles.  
**MODERN HOUSE OF TRADITIONAL STYLE**, exceptionally well appointed, and enjoying secluded surroundings. Close to village shops and station (London 35 minutes). Principal suite (bedroom, dressing room, bathroom), 3 further bedrooms, 2nd bathroom, large drawing room, dining room, kitchen/breakfast room, gas central heating. Double garage. Approx. 1 acre including **HARD TENNIS COURT**. Offers invited over £50,000. (RAM)

**KENTISH WEALD**  
Standing on High Ground with Outstanding Country Views.  
**EXQUISITE PERIOD COUNTRY HOUSE**, in excellent order, standing in its own grounds of about 10 acres. 5/7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 fine reception rooms, modern kitchen, central heating. Georgian stable block with loose boxes. Modern bungalow with 2 bedrooms and 3 bedroom lodge cottage. Delightful gardens and grounds, including orchard and paddocks. Offers invited for the Freehold. (SEP/PEH)

**CHILTERN HILLS**  
Between Bovingdon and Chipperfield.  
**AN EDWARDIAN COUNTRY HOUSE**, in an attractive rural position, only 23 miles from London, with about 4 acres. 6 main bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3/4 reception rooms, kitchen, utility room. Self-contained staff annex, gas central heating, 3 stables. Double garage. £72,500 Freehold. (SN)

**RURAL HERTFORDSHIRE**  
Most attractive 17TH CENTURY PERIOD HOUSE situated in a quiet hamlet in delightful parkland surroundings. 4 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, C.H., traditional kitchen (completely modernised). Garaging for 4. Gardens and grounds of 1 Acre. Sole Agents: Hampton & Sons, Officers for Freehold. Easter viewing Parkway (076 384) 525. (SEP)

**PULBOROUGH, WEST SUSSEX**  
**A GRADE II LISTED PERIOD HOUSE** of distinction, dating from 14th Century, in a peaceful setting, with about 5 acres including large lake. 4/5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, utility room, oil central heating. Garden room. Substantial range of outbuildings including 2 garages and 2 loose boxes. £67,500 Freehold. (SN)

**SUNBURY CONSERVATION AREA**  
**PERIOD VILLAGE HOME**, with river views. Attractive walled garden. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, stone-flagged hall, 2 large reception rooms, well fitted kitchen, utility room, etc. dry cellar, gas central heating. Garaging, 3 cars. Freehold £45,000. For Easter viewing, ring: Sunbury-on-Thames 82714 or Wimbledon Office, Tel: 01-946 0081/2. (SN)

**SUSSEX/KENT BORDERS**  
(near Edenbridge)  
**SMALL COUNTRY ESTATE** of 78 acres, well situated for London. Delightful and fully refurbished period house, comprising: 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Staff/guest cottage. Extensive and high quality outbuildings including stabling. Freehold £150,000. (RAM)

**SEVENOAKS-KENT**  
London Bridge/Charing Cross 30 minutes.  
Charming and well appointed **FAMILY HOUSE**, in the heart of the sought after Wilderness Estate. 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms (plus 2 additional bedrooms for staff or guests), full gas central heating. Twin garage. About 2 acres of garden and woodland. Freehold £55,000. Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. Ibbett Moseley, Card & Co., 125 High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent. (RAM)

01-493 8222 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1

# RAFFETY

**GLORIOUS HIGH SETTING IN CHILTERN**  
5 miles High Wycombe, 6 miles M40, 12 miles Aylesbury  
Country House of character with valuable farm buildings and 3 Acres. 4 Reception Rooms, Kitchen/Breakfast Room, Playroom, 5 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Dressing Room, C.H., Double Garage, Heated Swimming Pool, Freehold £20,000. Further 14 Acres pasture available.  
Princes Risborough Office, Tel. 4422

**LITTLE CHALFONT**  
Only 1 mile Metropolitan Line  
Well appointed, tastefully decorated family home. Hall, Cloaks, 3 Reception Rooms, Luxury Kitchen, 6 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Double Garage, Gas C.H., Secluded Garden, 126,000 Freehold.  
Amenities Office, Tel. 5636

**ABOVE THAMES VALLEY**  
Marlow and Beaconsfield 3 miles, handy for M4/M40  
Outstanding 17th century house built to luxurious standards. Glazed vestibule, Hall, Living Room with Sun Terrace, Dining Room, 22K, Breakfast Kitchen, Utility, 3/4 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Dressing Room (2nd Bedroom 7), 3 Car Garage, Gas C.H., About One Acre. Offers invited.  
High Wycombe Office, Tel. 21234

**PENN COUNTRY**  
London 27 miles, Beaconsfield 2 miles  
A superb country house in utterly rural situation, 4 Reception Rooms, Fabulous Kitchen, 6 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, C.H., Car Garage, Bunglow (agricultural), Garden, Paddock and Mature Woodland of 1½ Acres. Freehold For Sale.  
Beaconsfield Office, Tel. 5432

# R. H. & R. W. GLUTTON

**Secluded Miniature Estate, East Sussex.**  
Excellent maintained throughout.  
Hailsham 6 miles, Staneage 9 miles  
**COUNTRY HOUSE, ORIGINALLY 13TH CENTURY HUNTING BOX**  
situated in exceptional shrub garden with panoramic views to the South Downs. With 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms and 4 bathrooms. Oil-fired central heating.  
HEATED SWIMMING POOL, YARD AND 6 LOOSE BOXES  
COTTAGE  
29 ACRES OF RAILED AND FENCED PADDOCKS  
23 ACRES WOODLAND 33 ACRES LET FARMLAND  
IN ALL ABOUT 85 ACRES (land and cottage optional)  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
EAST GRINSTEAD, SUSSEX. Tel: 0344 24131

**JOHN D. WOOD**  
HAMPSHIRE—SOUTH OF WINCHESTER.  
Winchester 9 miles. Bishops Waltham 2 miles  
AN ATTRACTIVE AND COMFORTABLE HOUSE WITH GEORGIAN APPOINTMENTS, COMPLETELY REFINISHED BY THE LATE MR. J. D. WOOD. The house has a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

By direction of the East Hampshire District Council  
**FOR SALE BY TENDER**  
(as a whole or in two lots)  
OR  
**TO LET ON LEASE**  
BARTON END, LENTEN STREET, ALTON, HAMPSHIRE  
Freehold Office Building, Cottages and Grounds suitable for Residential Development as a whole or in part.  
OUTLINE CONSENT FOR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT  
About 4,600 sq. ft. (430m²) Offices on two floors. Two Cottages, Garaging and Attractive Grounds. About 1.8 Acres (0.73 ha).  
CLOSING DATE: 28th JUNE, 1977  
Full Details from:  
CHIEF TECHNICAL OFFICER,  
EAST HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL,  
Penne Place, Dartford Road, Petersfield, Hampshire  
Telephone: Petersfield 5311 (Ref: PRB)

**HILL FARM HOUSE**  
SWANMORE, HANTS.  
Interesting Period Property, recently modernised with a new kitchen, bathroom, and a new living room. The house has a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**PEARSONS**  
Winchester 9 miles. Bishops Waltham 2 miles  
AN ATTRACTIVE AND COMFORTABLE HOUSE WITH GEORGIAN APPOINTMENTS, COMPLETELY REFINISHED BY THE LATE MR. J. D. WOOD. The house has a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**TAYLOR & TESTER**  
Edinburgh 24 miles  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**MR. CROCKHAM HILL**  
EDENBURGH, KENT  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**MR. CROCKHAM HILL**  
EDENBURGH, KENT  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**MR. CROCKHAM HILL**  
EDENBURGH, KENT  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**MR. CROCKHAM HILL**  
EDENBURGH, KENT  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**MR. CROCKHAM HILL**  
EDENBURGH, KENT  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**MR. CROCKHAM HILL**  
EDENBURGH, KENT  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**MR. CROCKHAM HILL**  
EDENBURGH, KENT  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**MR. CROCKHAM HILL**  
EDENBURGH, KENT  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**MR. CROCKHAM HILL**  
EDENBURGH, KENT  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**MR. CROCKHAM HILL**  
EDENBURGH, KENT  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**MR. CROCKHAM HILL**  
EDENBURGH, KENT  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**MR. CROCKHAM HILL**  
EDENBURGH, KENT  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**MR. CROCKHAM HILL**  
EDENBURGH, KENT  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**MR. CROCKHAM HILL**  
EDENBURGH, KENT  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**MR. CROCKHAM HILL**  
EDENBURGH, KENT  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**MR. CROCKHAM HILL**  
EDENBURGH, KENT  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**MR. CROCKHAM HILL**  
EDENBURGH, KENT  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

**MR. CROCKHAM HILL**  
EDENBURGH, KENT  
Unique modern detached country house of exceptional design, superbly appointed, including a large hall, drawing room, dining room, sitting room, study, cellar, domestic offices, principal bedroom with dressing room and bathroom, 3 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, C.H., Double garage, oil-fired central heating, garaging for 3 cars. Outbuildings including 2 loose boxes, 3 bedroomed cottage, attractive garden. Paddock of about 20 acres. In all about 25½ acres.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD  
Apply: SOUTHAMPTON, Ref: M.L.D.  
For viewing over Easter Tel: Bishops Waltham 2350

# Cambridge riverside

Banham's Close, Kimberley Rd.  
3-bedroom houses with integral garages overlooking the river near City centre. Full kitchen and bathroom. Gas-fired C.H.  
Show house open Sat. & Sun. 2.30 to 5.30. From £26,950 (hold J. M. Hill Group, 01-502 8977 or locally 01 January, to approved Cambridge 6297 applicants

**St. Andrews 7 miles**  
South country house, mainly ground floor accommodation. 5 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 baths, 2 showers, 2 toilets, 2 porches, 2 garages, 2 carports, 2 driveways, 2 paths, 2 walks, 2 rides, 2 swims, 2 games, 2 sports, 2 hobbies, 2 interests, 2 passions, 2 loves, 2 hates, 2 fears, 2 hopes, 2 dreams, 2 wishes, 2 prayers, 2 requests, 2 demands, 2 commands, 2 prohibitions, 2 permissions, 2 suggestions, 2 recommendations, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling, 2 emotion, 2 passion, 2 desire, 2 need, 2 want, 2 wish, 2 hope, 2 dream, 2 wish, 2 prayer, 2 request, 2 demand, 2 command, 2 prohibition, 2 permission, 2 suggestion, 2 recommendation, 2 advice, 2 counsel, 2 guidance, 2 instruction, 2 teaching, 2 learning, 2 knowledge, 2 wisdom, 2 understanding, 2 insight, 2 perception, 2 intuition, 2 instinct, 2 feeling

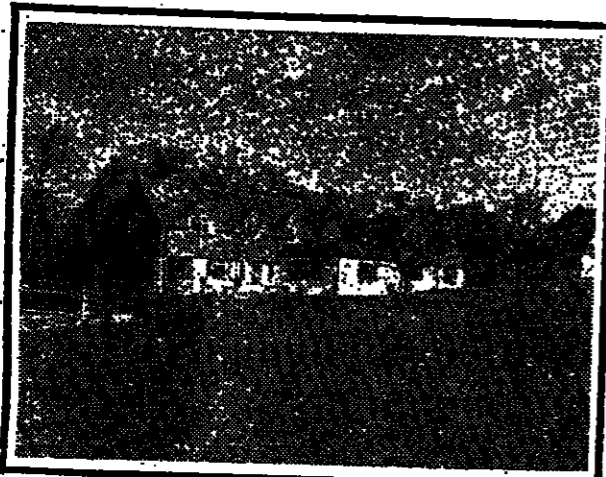
# A Selection of Country Properties



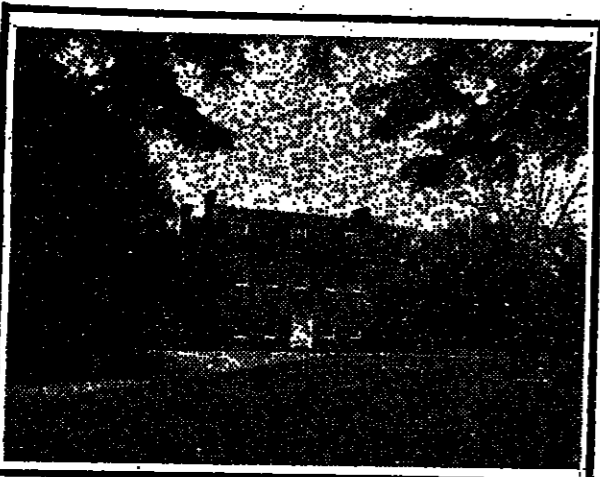
DEVONSHIRE about 943 acres



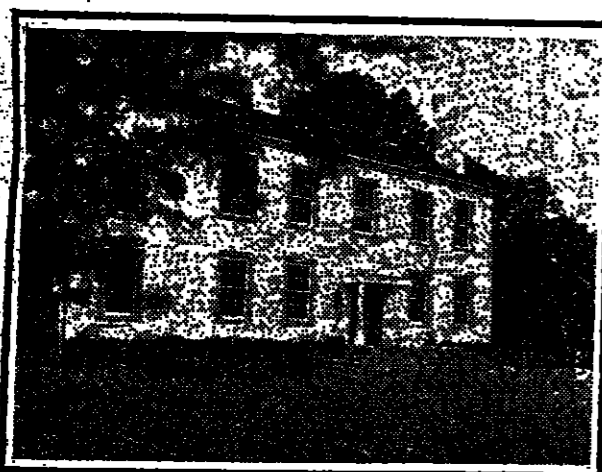
HAMPSHIRE about 585 acres



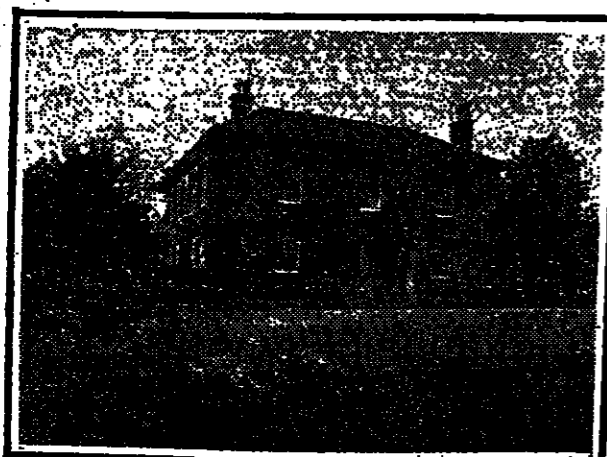
SUSSEX/SURREY about 80 acres



HAMPSHIRE about 28 acres



CAMBRIDGESHIRE about 27 acres



AVON about 10 acres

## SOUTH-SHROPSHIRE about 1,046 acres

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN A GOOD AGRICULTURAL AREA

3 stock and arable farms in one block (let). Producing £8,200 p.a. Woodland. Sporting rights.

Joint Agents: BENSON & ROGERS COLTMAN (Tel: Craven Arms 3314) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY Hereford Office (0432 3087)

## DEVONSHIRE about 943 acres

SUPERB GEORGIAN HOUSE

3 Cottages. Compact set of farm buildings. Stable block. Parkland. Woodland (let).

Apply London Office (0226 7107)

## SOMERSET about 875 acres

AN OUTSTANDING RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

Impressive Lutens house. Stabling. Lake. Modern farm buildings. Dairy and Beef Units. 13 Cottages. Woodlands.

Joint Agents: CLUTTONS (Tel: Bath 64214) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY London Office (0792 9107)

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE about 493 acres

AN HISTORIC AND BEAUTIFULLY RESTORED HOUSE WITH ESTATE

Stud Farm. Stables and Paddocks. Dairy Farm. 3 Lodges. Farmhouse. 14 Cottages. Lake.

Apply London Office (0466 8407)

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE about 365 acres

WILTON AND OLDFIELDS FARM, BEACONSFIELD

Farmhouse (at present divided). Modern Farm buildings. Arable and Pasture land.

Joint Auctioneers: LANGLEY TAYLOR (Tel: 01-242 5038) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY London Office (0785 1118)

## SUSSEX about 186 acres

A BEAUTIFUL AND WELL MAINTAINED RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

Tudor House enlarged by Lutens. 7 Cottages. 2 ranges of farm buildings. Pasture. Arable land. Woodland.

Apply London Office (0300 2116)

## SUSSEX/SURREY about 80 acres

A BEAUTIFULLY MODERNISED PERIOD COUNTRY HOUSE WITH STABLING AND PADDOCKS

Excellent stabling and outbuildings with 17 boxes. All weather schooling ring. Circular gallop. Cottage. Woodland.

Apply London Office (0784 5177)

## LANARKSHIRE about 64 acres

AN HISTORIC AND BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOUSE

3 reception rooms. 5 bedrooms. 3 Cottages. 11 New Loose boxes. Excellent land.

Apply Edinburgh Office (01349 1055)

## HAMPSHIRE about 28 acres

A WELL MODERNIZED QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

3 reception rooms. 5 bedrooms. 3 stables. Cottage. Farm buildings. Paddocks.

Apply London Office (0226 7107)

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE about 27 acres

A CHARMING GEORGIAN PROPERTY

2 reception rooms. 4/9 bedrooms. 3 bathrooms. Stabling.

Joint Selling Agents: EKINS DILLEY & HANDLEY (Tel: Huntingdon 56171) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY London Office (07962 8974)

## SUSSEX/SURREY about 11½ acres

A MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL PERIOD HOUSE IN A SECLUDED POSITION ON EDGE OF VILLAGE

2 reception rooms. 3 bedrooms. Stable. Cottage. Ponds. Paddocks. Additional staff Cottage available.

Joint Sole Agents: CUBITT & WEST (Tel: Haslemere 2345) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY London Office (07962 8974)

## INVERNESS-SHIRE about 7½ acres

THE EXCLUSIVE SALMON FISHING RIGHTS IN THE RIVER GARRY (3½ MILES) AND LOCH OICH

13 year average catch of 108 salmon. Partially renovated House.

Apply Edinburgh Office (01441 0385)

## LANARKSHIRE about 982 acres

A VALUABLE AND COMPACT AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

4 excellent arable farms (vacant possession). 200 acres of Woodland. 2 principal houses.

Apply Edinburgh Office (01445 0385)

## LINCOLNSHIRE about 900 acres

A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL ARABLE FARM

2 Farmhouses. 3 Cottages. Modern and traditional farm buildings. Arable Land.

Apply London Office (0226 7107)

## HAMPSHIRE about 585 acres

AN EXCEPTIONAL ESTATE

Principal house. Farmhouse. Gatehouse. 7 Cottages. First class commercial arable and accredited Dairy Farm.

Apply London Office (0700 9903)

## BERKSHIRE about 470 acres

CRUCHFIELD MANOR FARM, MAIDENHEAD

Excellent commercial, arable and grassland Farm. Farmhouse. 4 Bungalows. 2 ranges of farm buildings.

Joint Auctioneers: SIMMONS & SONS (Tel: Henley-on-Thames 2525) HOWARD, SON & GOUGH (Tel: Maidenhead 31031) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY London Office (0785 1118)

## OSEA ISLAND about 320 acres

AN HISTORIC PRIVATE ISLAND OFF THE ESSEX COAST

Manor. 3 Houses. 10 Cottages. Commercial Farm. Woodlands. 2 air strips. Private moorings. Exceptional wildlife.

Apply London Office (07940 0707)

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE about 132 acres

A FINE COUNTRY HOUSE WITH FIRST CLASS TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT

Main House. 25 loose boxes. Covered school. 3 Cottages. Bungalow. Paddocks.

Joint Agents: CONNELLS (Tel: Leighton Buzzard 2588) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY London Office (07522 7507)

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE about 85 acres

A LARGE COTSWOLD MANSION WITH OFFICE, RESEARCH AND RESIDENTIAL USE

Main House (15,000 sq. ft.). Workshops. 12 greenhouses. 4 Cottages. 2 tennis courts. Lake. Park.

Joint Sole Agents: YOUNG & GILLING (Tel: Cheltenham 21129) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY London Office (04529 7171)

## DEVON - River Dart about 41 acres

AN EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY WITH SALMON, SEA TROUT AND TROUT FISHING

Over ½ mile of left bank fishing, with Island. Bungalow with 4 bedrooms. Pasture. Woodland.

Apply London Office (07935 0707)

## WORCESTERSHIRE about 24 acres

A FINE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE WITH SOUTHERLY VIEWS

3 reception rooms. 9 bedrooms. 6 stables. 2 Cottages. Fishing. Further 22 acres available.

Joint Sole Agents: E. G. RIGHTON & SON (Tel: Evesham 2671) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY London and Hereford Offices (0454 7700)

## ISLE OF MAN about 12 acres

A RENOVATED TRADITIONAL HOUSE OF CHARM AND INTEREST

3 reception rooms. 5 bedrooms. 3 bathrooms. Grounds with streams. Beaches.

Joint Sole Agents: ALAN COWLEY & CO (Tel: Douglas 25888/9) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY London Office (07522 7507)

## AVON about 10 acres

A FINE GEORGIAN HOUSE IN A MAGNIFICENT RURAL POSITION

4 reception rooms. 6 bedrooms. 2 Flats. Stabling. Swimming Pool. Cottage. Lake.

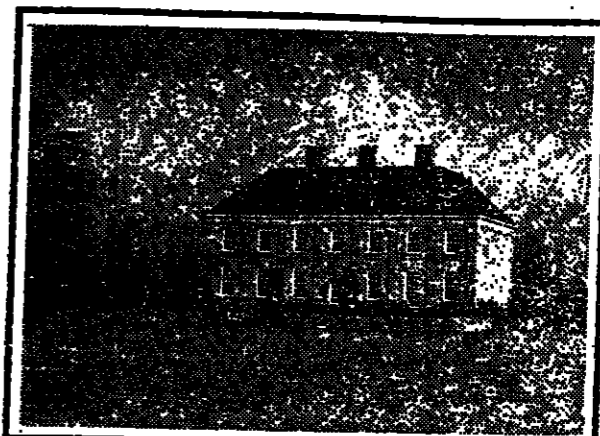
Apply Hereford Office (0385 1051)

## NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE about 4½ acres

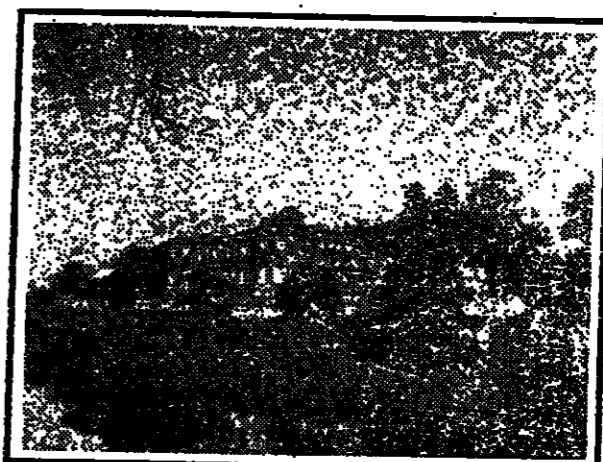
A CHARMING GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE IN A DELIGHTFUL SITUATION

3 reception rooms. 5 bedrooms. Stabling. Cottage. Greenhouses. Lake. 280 yards fishing (River Arrow).

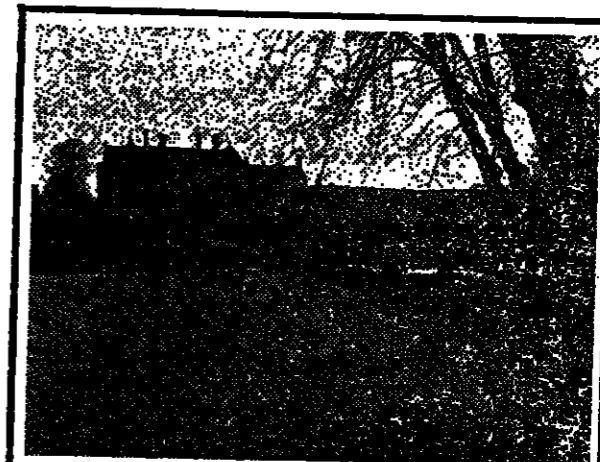
Apply Hereford Office (01922 7021)



SOMERSET about 875 acres



GLOUCESTERSHIRE about 493 acres



GLOUCESTERSHIRE about 85 acres



LANARKSHIRE about 64 acres



ISLE OF MAN about 12 acres



NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE about 4½ acres

KF  
+ R

# Knight Frank & Rutley

LONDON OFFICE: 20 Hanover Square London W1R 0AH Tel: 01-629 8171  
HEREFORD OFFICE: 14 Broad Street Hereford HR4 9AL Tel: 0432 3087

EDINBURGH OFFICE: 8 Charlotte Square Edinburgh EH2 4DR Tel: 031-225 7105  
HUNGERFORD OFFICE: 10a High Street Hungerford RG17 0DN Tel: 04886 2207

Also in: City of London Amsterdam Brussels Faro Geneva Paris Kaduna Kano Lagos Port Harcourt Tehran



مكتبة من الأصيل

29

# SHOP AROUND

A stylized illustration of a hand pulling a lever. The hand is white with a black outline, wearing a white sleeve with a black cuff. It is pulling a metal lever that is part of a larger mechanism. The background is dark and textured, with a diagonal line separating it from the white background above.

**Kenwood**

**LETTING PEOPLE**  
Tel: 01 402 2271

---

**SERVICES**

---

**UNDERSTAND FINANCE AND LEARN GOLF**

A unique opportunity  
those who would like to  
their knowledge  
poration tax cash flow  
many other aspects of  
and taxation, day at the  
spend a day with  
course with 2 British  
professional pollers.

The golf day will be run  
Tony Jacklin and Tommy  
The 2-day course covers  
taxation tutors are E  
Jones and Vera de Palma.  
experts in this field.

June 16th. Price includes jet  
accommodation and all me  
London: June 18th-23th  
further details contact  
Mobile 0949 444 888

**ADD VARIETY**  
to your  
**LEISURE TIME**

by joining I.V.C. where  
young (20-55) profess-  
people you can enjoy a  
programme all over and  
sports and cultural a  
every month.

To find out more, con-  
the INTER VARSITY C.  
2-5 THE PLAZZA, COV-  
GARDEN, W.G.3 at the  
of King Street, any We-  
day between 7.30 and 9 p.  
or write to ANNE STAN-  
I.T.I.P.

**MAYFAIR, W.1**

Large dining room, study, fitted kitchen breakfast room, 2 baths. Lease expires 1977. New 15 year lease available. Rental presently £3,000 a m. excl. rates. £25,000 quality contents. Benefit of improvement and lease. LANE WILKS & CO. 10 Carlos Place, London. Telephone 629 7061.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE  
MONEY BY WRITING

**JUST WRITE TO THE**

The London School of Journalism can teach you, by correspondence tuition of unpassed standard, to earn money by writing Articles or Stories. Free Book from The London School of Journalism 171, Herford St., W.1. Tel. 499 8250.

---

**JEWELLERY VALUATIONS**

**PRESTIGE PARTNERS 'Y.**  
Baker St., W.I. finds you  
throughout U.K. - 01-487 95

**FRANCH TUITION** offered by  
this native teacher, 252 B&O  
JOHN, 11.15 - 1.30, 1.45 - 3.00  
Hendon, Harrow.  
JOHN, 11.15 - 1.30, 1.45 - 3.00  
bridge.  
**FIND FRIENDSHIP**, love of  
life, 11.15 - 1.30, 1.45 - 3.00  
from Darlington  
Dairns, 11.15 - 1.30, 1.45 - 3.00  
London, W.1. Tel. C.

**0 LEVELS & OVER**  
A. Kishorendra Tulum, 588  
W.1. 11.15 - 1.30, 1.45 - 3.00  
Wardens Tutors, 01-386 44  
**DINING** in your home, office  
reports, schedules, surveys  
bound - Red Tape Services  
London, W.1. Tel. C.

**LONDON SCHOOL** of Bridge  
Cinco, 11.15 - 1.30, 1.45 - 3.00  
**PRECIOUS ADDRESS** N. C.  
bridge, 11.15 - 1.30, 1.45 - 3.00  
Yours and answers. Best  
11.15 - 1.30, 1.45 - 3.00

**WANTED URGENTLY** for Am  
particulars  
particulars  
conservation, & in Hamp  
Jross, long lets, £100  
11.15 - 1.30, 1.45 - 3.00

**ANIMALS AND BIRDS**

**LASRADORS**,—Home bred, pure  
black 1 blonder batch, 78 lbs.  
dogg, 245 each. Time 5:07, 8  
**LOVELY EASTER PRESENT**  
Brown Burmese Milsons  
plon strain, reg. couched; con-  
—Tel. C264 7727.  
**BLOOD LASRADOR**, RETRIE-  
ver pups, 12 weeks.—Tel.: A  
519/6.  
**EXQUISITE PEKINGESE** p  
Sioux 25646.

**WANTED**

**OVERSEAS PARTIES** interested  
buying complete plan of  
blinds (plain and designed),  
vertical slatted blinds, Manila  
line only contact, Write: S  
Co., Box 6677 J. The Times.

**ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON**  
Misses kill to sail man off, nice  
build — ROY CHRY T. The T.

**OLD ADAM CHINA** with  
refined, elegant border of  
Dresden, Dresden, Dresden  
A. Lippman, Chestnut St.  
St. Charles St. London, W.I.  
**WATERLOO** —  
Dorby or Worcester China  
Grandmother clock. Any clock  
D. Smith, no dealers phrase  
1953

**TRAPDOOR GALLERIES** would  
to purchase good old European  
to purchase good old European  
can interest. 25 Bury Street  
James St. W.I. 01-637-6166  
**SCOTLAND** —  
Jewelry of wined. Highest  
paid. Call or write. P. 10  
101. 101. 101. 101. 101. 101.  
W.C.I. 01-637-1753. 4

**ALL PLANTS WANTED** — Cash  
paid. Call or write. P. 10  
101. 101. 101. 101. 101. 101.  
**MIRAGE LITTECH** 852 4th and  
Furniture. Tel.: 852-3574.

**FOR SALE**

**BUY WINE AT AUCTION.—**CH  
12 April, 11 a.m. Tasting  
April, 11 to 11.45 a.m.  
ham's, Montpelier St. Knt  
bridge, S.W. Tel. 01 384 4  
**TWO LARGE GEORGIAN**  
**KITCHEN**  
warmers, \$66 and \$45—  
Cumbria, 2000 sq. ft.

(continued on page 30)

